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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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19 July 1985

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

NATO THREAT TO SWEDISH NEUTRALITY ALLEGED

LD031245 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Commentary by observer Vladimir Kuzar: "Swedish Neutrality and NATO"]

[Text] Already in the fifties, or immediately after the establishment of the aggressive NATO, there were attempts to include Sweden in the organization. The NATO leadership failed in its attempts to achieve this, but this failure did not curb their enthusiasm. They continued to pester Sweden and tried to include it in their own preparations for war. Regrettably, these aims have not been entirely without results. In 1979 the Pentagon pored over a map of Sweden which represented the area north of the 66th parallel. Information about this forest area has been fed into equipment that guide the flight of nuclear cruise missiles. It cannot be denied that their shortest route to the Soviet Union is in most cases via Sweden. The NATO countries have been given the possibility to test their own battle equipment in Swedish training grounds and airfields. Fighters of the NATO Air Force have carried out, and continue to carry out, test flights in the north of Sweden. Regular training of officers has been organized between the United States and Sweden. Sweden has signed bilateral agreements with the United States, Britain, the FRG, Canada, and the other NATO countries on the exchange of secret information about military technology and reconnaissance activities. NATO military equipment is regularly transported through Sweden.

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, basing his words on these facts, was able to say in 1981: In my view, Sweden is not a neutral country. Several observers, including Swedish ones, regarded the statement of the Pentagon chief as a scarcely veiled demand addressed to Sweden. Sweden was expected to cure itself of its illness of neutrality. At the moment, the NATO politicians are hoping for increasing cooperation with arms manufacturers and Swedish military organs. Sweden purchases from abroad military equipment valued at 2.5 billion kronor and exports equipment valued at 1.5 billion kroner. Sweden has particularly close contacts with the war industry factories of the NATO countries, including the U.S. General Electric Company and U.S. aircraft manufacturers. Engines for certain Swedish armored vehicles and torpedoes are purchased from Britain. A company has signed an agreement on the delivery of special cranes to the United States for the servicing of cruise missiles.

The NATO military junta tries to disregard Swedish neutrality. Last summer NATO warships intentionally violated the country's territorial waters and tried to organize their exercises within these waters. These cases are not unique. When speaking before the Riksdag's Standing Committee on the Constitution, Defense Minister Anders Thunborg admitted that NATO submarines, surface vessels, and aircraft violate Swedish territory every year. Last January Swedish defenders of peace found a sealed wagon containing U.S. explosives on the railway track of Halmstad.

It was found out later that the wagon, which was in transit from Norway to the FRG from a U.S. depots near Oslo, contained explosives for U.S. nuclear missiles on FRG territory.

We have to mention also that those who oppose the Swedish neutrality cover their own disruptive activities by a loud-voiced campaign concerning the Soviet military threat. It is undeniable that all the fables about unidentified submarines, divers, and other factors of this kind originate from the other side of the Atlantic. All this aims at creating distrust of the Soviet people. Attempts have been stepped up to include Sweden in NATO's war preparations in the north of Europe. This kind of development will undeniably threaten Sweden's traditional neutrality.

CSO: 3617/130

INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET ENVOY CRITICIZES ILO REGULATORY ACTIVITIES

Moscow DAILY REVIEW in English 13 Jun 85 pp 1-4

[Article by TRUD special correspondent Ye. Shulyukin: "ILO Urged To Improve Its Work"]

[Text] The 71st session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organization (ILO) continues with its proceedings at the Palace of Nations in Geneva. At its plenary meetings delegates are discussing the reports submitted to the conference by the Administrative Council and by the International Labour Office General Director. The questions on the agenda are also being discussed in various special committees. Admitting that certain work is being handled within the framework of the organization on some specific social and labour issues, representatives of many countries also come out with principled criticism of the work of ILO, pointing out that it does not pay proper attention to questions involving the basic interests of the working masses.

Today, conference delegates have been addressed by the Soviet delegate, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labour and Social Affairs L. A. Kostin. He said that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries were campaigning for a radical improvement in the work of the Organization and for equitable cooperation among all countries on a non-discriminative basis.

Our assessment of the Organization's performance is given in the Declaration of the socialist countries on the situation in ILO. The Declaration is a stern warning to those who are trying to channel the work of the Organization onto the track of political and ideological struggle against the socialist and progressive developing countries and to undermine international cooperation in the field of social and labour affairs.

The Soviet representative has given special emphasis to the problem of preserving peace which currently preoccupies all progressively-minded people. The arms race, he said, is acquiring an unprecedented scope. The existing stocks of nuclear means of mass destruction are sufficient for destroying all life on the planet several times.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are undertaking energetic and purposeful measures to halt the dangerous slide of mankind towards the edge of the nuclear precipice. These measures and initiatives are common knowledge. In particular, the Soviet Union suggests freezing nuclear armaments in the quantitative and qualitative sense. We are in favour of an earliest possible treaty

banning all nuclear weapon tests and of holding relevant talks on this issue. Equally timely and important is the appeal by the socialist countries to the nuclear powers to undertake a pledge not to be the first to use such weapons. It is generally known that the Soviet Union has already taken such a pledge. The strong opposition of the USSR and of other socialist countries to the plans to militarize space is known just as well.

These moves are consonant with the aspirations of the world nations which are gravely concerned over the current development of events. We are positive that a new world war can be averted, but the struggle for peace and global security is a difficult task which demands ever new efforts.

In the meantime, ignoring the opinion of millions of working people and of their professional organizations, ILO does not make the necessary contribution to the cause of international security. The problem of disarmament must take up a proper position in the programme of the Organization and become an answer to the pressing demands in the field of raising the level of employment and the living standards of the working people.

The Soviet representative then spoke of ILO's regulatory activities. The need to bring the whole range of the issues of regulatory activities and of the control mechanism in alignment with the present-day realities, he said, is dictated by life itself. Nevertheless, on the initiative of the General Director the 229th session of the Administrative Council passed a decision on the formation of a working group on international labour standards, which is a limited-membership organ since it has no socialist production managers among its members and it is not entitled to consider issues of control over implementation of ILO conventions by individual states. The political motive behind that decision of the Administrative Council is the drive by the reactionary forces within ILO and its Secretariat to prevent the implementation of the socialist countries' proposal for democratising the ILO control mechanism.

The reactionary forces within ILO continue to exploit the organization for ideological subversions against the socialist countries.

The Soviet spokesman reminded the delegates about the unseemly role of ILO, which was particularly manifest with respect to the People's Republic of Poland. The Organization has openly adopted the side of the more hostile anti-Polish forces and has turned into a tool of rude interference in the internal affairs of Poland, which has led to Poland's withdrawal from the Organization. The Soviet Union expressed its full support of and solidarity with the position of Poland as regards ILO and declares that such actions in contravention of the UN Charter undermine the principle of the Organization's universal character and the trust in it, and can precipitate its eventual disintegration.

L. A. Kostin has spoken in detail about the accomplishments of the Soviet Union over the 40 postwar years in economic and social development. He said that today the Soviet Union was turning to the accomplishment of fundamentally new economic and social tasks. This primarily refers to the scientific and technical modernization of production and to the attainment of the world's highest level

of labour efficiency. This also implies profound changes in the sphere of labour and of material and cultural living conditions. Finally, this refers to the activization of the whole system of political and public institutions and to the expansion of socialist democracy and people's self-government.

The Soviet Union is a workers' state, said the Soviet delegate in conclusion. It will actively work to make sure that the organization calling itself the International Labour Organization should actively defend the basic rights of the working people: the right to live and work.

Geneva. June 11

(Trud, June 12. In full).

CSO: 1812/264

INTERNATIONAL

WESTERN RELIGIOUS 'ANTISOVJETISM' SCORED

Minsk KOMMUNIST BELORUSSII in Russian No 3, Mar 85 (signed to press 15 Mar 85)
pp 69-76

[Article by A. Lasevich: "Religion and the Present-Day Ideological Struggle"]

[Excerpts] In shaping the moral and political qualities of the new man, our Party, its committees and organizations and ideological cadres untiringly propagandize scientific materialist views among the populace and educate all citizens in the spirit of atheism. The significance of this work is particularly great under present-day conditions, as was emphasized at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Today numerous propaganda centers of imperialism, disseminating fabrications concerning alleged "violations of freedom of conscience in the USSR," strive not only to support but also to spread religiosity and give it an antisoviet and nationalistic orientation. In doing so they base their hopes on religious extremists in particular.

The victory of the Great October Revolution, the building of socialism in the USSR, the origin and development of a world socialist system, the worsening of the general crisis of capitalism and the increase in the influence of Marxist-Leninism on working masses around the world have all set the stage for an all-encompassing and ever deeper crisis of religion.

What were once all-powerful religious beliefs in socialist countries are inevitably and irrevocably losing their social roots and withering away from year to year. Under the influence of socialist transformations there is occurring in these countries a mass desertion of religion by believers; they are switching to the stance of a scientific materialist world view.

The influence of religious doctrines in capitalist and developing countries has decreased sharply. The crisis which church organizations are experiencing finds expression in ever deeper internal differentiation and in the origin and rapid growth of all sorts of oppositional groups. These groups cast doubt upon one dogma or another or upon church policy, and at the same time attempt to justify their own social transformations, even employing some Marxist principles.

However, even in our day religion continues to play a significant political and ideological role in the nonsocialist part of the world. The supporters of various beliefs attempt to participate directly and at times quite actively

in the discussion and resolution of a whole series of present-day problems, giving them a specific interpretation.

Many religious figures are an active part of the present-day antiwar movement. Along with the growth of the antiwar activism of religious circles in various countries, their tendency toward joint action with other fighters for peace is increasing. Many religious figures, not to mention ordinary believers, are participating together with communists, socialists, social democrats, Labor Party members and representatives of other ideological and political orientations in peace marches, rallies and other activities undertaken by peace-loving forces.

The worldwide conference entitled "Religious Leaders for the Salvation of the Holy Gift of Life from Nuclear Catastrophe," held in May 1982 in Moscow, was one of the major events of the antiwar struggle, attracting approximately 600 representatives of various religions from 90 countries.

Of course, by no means all religious figures and organizations are champions of peace, democracy and progress. Among them are quite a few who are filled with pathological hatred toward the USSR and the countries of the socialist commonwealth. Such American organizations as Christian Voice, the National Christian Action Coalition, the Moral Majority and others take an obscurantist stance. Right-wing church circles in the FRG come out in support of the deployment of American nuclear missiles in their country.

Against the backdrop of increasing activism by antiwar movements and the growth in popularity of Marxist-Leninist ideas, the economic, political and spiritual alliance between religious organizations and imperialist states grows ever closer. It is manifested in clericalism -- i.e. a political orientation which attempts to obtain a primary role for the church and the clergy in the political and spiritual life of a society. Clericalism has subordinated major political parties to its influence; these parties are in power in many capitalist countries. By creating its own trade union, youth, women's and other organizations, clericalism divides the ranks of the working class and all workers and ever more actively participates in imperialism's propagandistic, antisoviet actions. Monopolies generously finance clericalist parties and organizations, exploiting the religious feelings, superstitions and prejudices of workers.

Religion and believers, obviously, are not identical with clerical anticommunism. Resolutely opposing this sort of anticommunism, Marxists support the idea of close cooperation with confessional organizations in the social realm. Believers are becoming convinced that anticommunism is alien to the interests of workers, whatever world view they may hold. In defining the place of religion in the present-day struggle of ideas, communists must above all make a practice of clarifying the precise content of any movement marching under a religious banner, or of any organization espousing religious slogans.

At present many militant clericals have given up former hopes for the success of new "crusades" against communism. Also past is the time of threatening ultimatums and claims to the right to dictate terms to the Land of the Soviets.

Clerical anticommunist centers are also carefully studying atheism. In 1977, for example, at the Pope Urban University in Rome, a so-called "Institute for the Study of Atheism" was established! Its purpose is to discredit atheism and point out its "weak spots"; these could serve as objects for ideological attacks.

The main component part of anticommunism is antisovietism. Its intent is to evoke hostility on the part of believers and nonbelievers as well toward the Soviet way of life, the socialist system which has been constructed in the USSR and the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Its message is aimed not only at poisoning the consciousness of workers abroad, but of Soviet people as well; it is aimed at creating in them a mood of opposition toward the Soviet system.

Antisoviet clerical organizations attempt to recruit Soviet people for subversive actions against their Motherland; they are aided by the information media and means of ideological and psychological influence. Primarily this means radio, the press, the church -- with its numerous staff of clergymen -- and various publishing houses and organizations. Recently the "Center for the Study of Religion and Communism" (Kingston, Great Britain) has been very active among these; it constantly supplies bourgeois press, radio and television with slanderous materials. The magazine "Religion in the Communist World," published by these "researchers," features undisguised slander against the Soviet Union and countries fraternal to it, portrays the status of believers in the USSR in a false light and deals in open incitement.

The position of religion, the church and believers in the USSR serves as the object of the constant attention of a number of analogous "research centers" in the USA as well. Among them is the Hoover Institute of War, Revolution and Peace, the Georgetown University Center for Strategic Research in New York [sic], the "Center for the Study of the Status of Religion and the Church in Closed Societies" and others. The same functions are carried out by similar clerical anticommunist institutions in the FRG, the Netherlands, Belgium, the Scandinavian countries and Switzerland.

Along with such "institutes," a great deal of activity is carried out by a different type of mission, society or brotherhood; these print and attempt to smuggle into our country clerical anticommunist literature and equipment for the illegal reproduction thereof, as well as instructions and money for religious extremists acting in the guise of true champions of the faith. The "Slavic Mission" in Stockholm (Sweden) is a good example of such an organization. Emissaries of the "Slavic Mission" attempt to disseminate antisoviet publications among believers and collect tendentious information on alleged violations of human rights during their trips to the USSR. This information is later used for propaganda campaigns and to incite antisoviet hysteria. Analogous work is also being developed by a mission known as "Underground Evangelism," with branches in the USA, England and other Western countries. Another American mission, "Jesus to the Communist World," is also active.

Clerical factions among White emigrant groups are notable for their fervent hostility to socialism. Among them are the so-called "Russian Christian Student Movement" and the "Russian Orthodox Church Abroad" (Karlovatskiy Schism) [sic]-- with its center in Jordanville, NY-- which were both founded in Paris. In Western Europe the brotherhood "Orthodox Cause," with branches in Brussels,

Frankfurt-am-Main, Paris and Geneva, operates under the aegis of the Karlovites. Such reactionary bourgeois nationalistic factions as the "Ukrainian Catholic Church," the "Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church," the Lutheran church of the Latvian emigration, the "worldwide community of Lithuanian Catholics" and others take an antisoviet stance. They attempt to present religion as the sole bearer of the "national spirit" of peoples and push people onto the path of chauvinism.

Achievements of scientific and technical progress, particularly radio and television, are widely used by these organizations to disseminate their ideas. Right now more than 10 radio centers specializing in religious subjects are in operation in various countries in Europe, Asia and America. The largest of these are Vatican Radio, Radio Monte Carlo (Monaco), Voice of the Andes (Ecuador) et al. In addition to these, religious propaganda work is systematically conducted by all the largest bourgeois radio stations broadcasting to our country: Voice of America, BBC Radio, Radio Canada, Deutsche Welle, Radio Liberty and a number of others.

Religious radio broadcasts to the Soviet Union are listened to by only a small group of people, mainly believers. The theoreticians of "psychological war" devote their attention primarily to believers, particularly to fanatic and extremist-oriented Protestants, Catholics, Jews and Muslims.

They are particularly attracted to religious sects, individual members of which have significantly stepped up their activity under the influence of anticommunist propaganda. Some of them demand revision of existing legislation on religious cults and the granting to them of the right to unlimited religious propaganda. In leaflets, letters and petitions circulated among the populace they have publicized materials of a slanderous nature, distorted the meaning of legislation on religious cults, urged their fellow thinkers to ignore state laws, have attempted to organize marches on the streets of a number of cities and have instructed children in religion in defiance of established rules. The leaders and most fanatical members of sectarian groups have incited citizens to renounce community work and the fulfillment of their civic duties; under the guise of carrying out religious rituals they have infringed on citizens' life and health.

Clericals attempt to utilize the inclination of some religious extremists in the USSR to actions against the state as a means of breaking down socialism "from within." The leaders of various religious organizations today continually emphasize that they represent a "third power," claiming to be disassociated from both socialism and capitalism.

The religious propaganda of such organizations is primarily concentrated on "refuting" the scientific materialist world view. This activity remains the most important component of present-day bourgeois clerical propaganda.

Ideologists of imperialism and theologians, speculating on the latest scientific discoveries, distort their true meaning. They attempt thereby to shore up outdated religious ideas and views. This is done with the goal of undermining the influence of Marxist-Leninist ideology by means of discrediting its scientific basis: the dialectical materialist world view. However, the

achievements of all natural, technical and social sciences demonstrate the correctness of dialectical materialist teaching.

A large part of the propaganda aimed at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is devoted to distorting the principles of the policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state with regard to religion and believers. Recently the allegedly inhumane forms and methods for eliminating religious convictions in the Soviet Union and in other socialist countries have been subjected to constant criticism. To this end the smallest incidents of violation of laws concerning religious cults by some representatives of local authority and isolated cases of excesses in atheistic work are distorted, blown out of proportion and disseminated around the world. A typical sample of such a concoction is Resolution #100, adopted by the House of Representatives in the U.S. Congress, which affirms, in contradiction to the facts, that believers in the Soviet Union are put in prison on account of their religious convictions.

Believers attempt to suggest that somehow the need has arisen to revise the Marxist-Leninist evaluation of religion on the basis of changes in the nature and role of religion and the church in the modern world. A major portion of clerical propaganda is devoted to the question of dialogue between believers and nonbelievers. Recognizing the need for such a dialogue, clerical leaders are attempting to take the initiative into their own hands and utilize this kind of link between believers and nonbelievers for ends that are hostile to socialism and communism.

Attempts are being made to convince world opinion that religion in the USSR has not yielded to the "onslaught" of many years duration on the part of Marxist-Leninist ideology and that the positions of religion in our country are allegedly just as firm now as before the October Revolution. Great efforts are being made by bourgeois centers, particularly religious propaganda centers, to uncover so-called "religious ferment" in our country. These efforts result in numerous reports in the Western press concerning oppositional sentiments which are allegedly arising in the USSR. A major portion of this propaganda is devoted to those few religious associations which have come in conflict with authorities and have sent their complaints and proclamations about the alleged violation of their rights to various international religious and anticommunist organizations. But it is common knowledge that such associations represent isolated cases and consist of only an insignificant portion of the total number of believers in our country.

The "schismatic" Baptists have become an object of constant attention in bourgeois propaganda. Of course, their antisocial activity has been met with reciprocal action by local authorities. But legal sanctions against religious extremists are presented in bourgeois propaganda as "persecution of faith" and violation of "freedom of conscience."

Figuring among those who have "suffered for their faith," according to bourgeois propaganda materials, are Jews, Pentacostals, Jehovah's Witnesses, Catholics, Muslims, some Orthodox Christians and other adherents of churches made answerable for violation of Soviet laws regarding religious cults. Very frequently attempts are made to find among religious organizations and groups of believers any forces at all who are opposed to socialism within our state and in other

countries of the socialist commonwealth. Sometimes politically immature persons, particularly believers, fall under the influence of this propaganda; some of these people can be successfully led astray. It is primarily these individuals whom clericals attempt to employ for these purposes [i.e. to create the appearance of "internal religious opposition"].

Within the framework of religious propaganda the idea of the identification of religion with the ethnic values of peoples is promoted. The intention is this: to unite persons of a single denomination and direct their activity toward destabilization of socialism by means of utilizing religiosity and giving it an antisoviet, nationalistic orientation.

Efforts are being made to mold young people and the intelligentsia with religion in a direction which is useful to the clericals. They attempt to attract the attention of these social strata to the moral, ethical, cultural and aesthetic "values" of religion.

Clerical propaganda centers have recently been attempting to revive the theory of God-makers and God-seekers, at one time subjected to severe criticism by the Bolshevik Party, headed by V. I. Lenin. By embellishing and idealizing the dark personages of the mystical antisocialists Berdyayev, Merezhkovskiy, Izgoev and others who in their time collaborated with the most sinister elements of reaction, religious advocates attempt to place them at the service of their own unsavory goals and present them as some sort of ideological inspiration for our intelligentsia and young people.

However, all these and other tricks of the West's ideologists and politicians cannot shake the foundations of the world view of our society or the ideological conviction of Soviet people, the creators of a new world.

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CSO: 1830/566

NATIONAL

SHCHERBINA PRESENTS RED BANNER FOR SOCIALIST COMPETITION TO LITHUANIA

Report on Ceremony

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Mar 85 p 1

[Report: "Informational Report on the 18th Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party CC"]

[Text] The 18th Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party CC was held in Vilnius on 16 March.

The plenum participants honored the memory of K.U. Chernenko, outstanding Communist Party figure and Soviet statesman, with a moment of silence.

The plenum discussed the subject: "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization With Respect to Improving the Work Performed With the Cadres in Light of the CPSU Central Committee's Demands and Principles."

First Secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee P.P. Grishkyavichus delivered the report.

The following took part in the discussion: V.K. Mikuchauskas, first party of the Vilnius party gorkom; Yu.A. Bazis, first secretary of the Varena party raykom; Ya.I. Matskevich, lathe operator at the Neris Order of the Labor Red Banner Agricultural Machinery Plant in Vilnius; V.P. Rimaitis, first secretary of the Kaunas party gorkom; E.M. Urbonavichyus, general director of the Lithuanian Fish Industry Production Association; A.A. Ferensas, chairman of the Lithuanian Republic Council of Trade Unions; Ch.I. Shlizhyus, first secretary of the Klaypeda party gorkom; P.V. Ignatas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee; B.M. Kachkus, chairman of the Ispolkom of the Panevezhis City Council of People's Deputies; and V.I. Shidlauskas, director of the Zhemaychy Naumestis Sovkhoz in Shilutskiy Rayon.

The plenum passed a comprehensive decree on this matter.

The plenum also discussed a report on the republic party organization's fulfillment of decisions coming out of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 11th Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party CC on the further improvement of ideological, political and indoctrinational work.

The plenum discussed an organizational matter. V.Yu. Simniskis was approved as head of the Department of Agriculture and the Food Industry of the Lithuanian Communist Party CC.

The plenum ended with this.

Shecherbina Speech

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Mar 85 pp 1-2

[Speech by B.Ye. Shcherbina: "We Shall Accomplish the Tasks Set by the Party"]

[Text] A meeting of the republic's party management aktiv was held on 16 March in the State Philharmonic Hall in Vilnius. It was held to award the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee to the Lithuanian SSR for achieving good results in the All-Union socialist competition and for fulfilling the 1984 State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR, and to sign the Agreement on Socialist Competition Between the Belorussian SSR and the Lithuanian SSR in 1985. Taking part in the meeting were members of the Lithuanian Communist Party CC and candidate members of the CC, members of the Lithuanian Communist Party's Auditing Commission, first secretaries of city and rayon party committees, chairmen of city and rayon executive committees, heads of ministries and departments, gorkom and raykom party secretaries for organizational matters, chiefs of agricultural administrations, first secretaries of Lithuanian Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms, and outstanding workers in production.

The following took part in the meeting of the party management aktiv: Comrades P.P. Grishkyavichus, V.S. Astrauskas, A.S. Barkauskas, Yu.I. Bernatavichyus, A.K. Brazauskas, N.K. Dybenko, A.K. Kayryalis, V.K. Mikuchauskas, R.I. Songayla, A.A. Ferensas, L.K. Shepetis, P.V. Ignotas, V.Yu. Kardamavichyus, Yu.Yu. Petkyavichyus and P.P. Shileykis, and deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet and the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers.

The aktiv meeting was attended by B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and a delegation from the Belorussian SSR headed by N.N. Slyun'kov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party CC.

With great enthusiasm, the participants in the meeting of the party management aktiv elected the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee to the honorary presidium.

The floor was turned over to Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers B.Ye. Shcherbina.

Comrade B.Ye. Shcherbina's Speech

Dear Comrades!

Today, the republic is being awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, which Lithuanian is being awarded for its achievement of good results in the All-Union socialist competition and for its successful fulfillment of the State Plan for economic and social development of the USSR for 1984.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee have also awarded Challenge Red Banners to Vilnius and Shyaulay, to four rayons and 41 industrial and agricultural enterprises, construction organizations, institutes, sovkhozes and kolkhozes in the republic for outstanding achievements in labor and for the fulfillment or surpassing of socialist commitments accepted for 1984.

This event will have a worthy place in the glorious history of the Lithuanian people, their working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia, the youth and the Lithuanian Communist Party.

Permit me, on instructions from the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, to fervently and sincerely congratulate the participants in this triumphant meeting and all of Lithuania's workers on the successes they have achieved and on the high rating given to your work.

Respected comrades!

Our party and our entire nation have suffered a heavy loss: Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, fervent patriot, loyal Leninist and tireless fighter for peace and communism, has departed this life.

The party's monolithic solidarity and its unshakeable unity with the people, its resolve and determination to firmly follow the path of communist creativity and peace have been visibly demonstrated once again during the days of mourning. The party and the people have greeted with complete unanimity the report that the special Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has demonstrated the solidarity and the monolithic nature of the Central Committee's leadership and the continuity of party policy. The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee elected Comrade Mikhail Sergiyevich Gorbachev, outstanding Communist Party figure and Soviet statesman, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In his speech at the Plenum, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev formulated with maximum clarity the line of the party and the nation at the contemporary stage: "The strategic line worked out at the 26th congress and at subsequent Central Committee plenums with the active participation of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has been and remains immutable. It is a line of accelerating the nation's social and economic development and improving all aspects of the society's life. We are talking about reforming the materials and equipment base for production; about perfecting the system of public relations, particularly economic relations; about the development of man himself and about improving the material conditions of his life and labor, and his spiritual makeup."

In their foreign policy, the party and government will do everything possible to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, will defend the cause of peace and security of peoples, fulfilling their international duty, and will strengthen the friendship of nations in the socialist camp.

The communists and all the Soviet people unanimously support these party principles.

Comrades!

Our nation has entered the final phase of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The main result of these years lies in the fact that the party and all of the Soviet people, steadily following the course outlined at the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, are advancing confidently along the path of consolidating our homeland's economic and defensive strength and improving the welfare of the Soviet people, advancing along the path of peace and progress.

Today, we note with satisfaction that the nation's economy has begun developing more dynamically. This is convincingly demonstrated by last year's results. The national wealth and production capital continue to grow. The output of the machine-building industry has increased, and a new branch--the production of industrial robots--is growing. Total industrial output was 4.2 percent greater in 1984 than in 1983, and labor productivity in industry grew by 3.8 percent. The use of materials, labor and financial resources has improved. A full 93 percent of the growth in industrial output was achieved by increasing public labor productivity. Large new enterprises, new apartment buildings, social, cultural and personal service facilities have been placed into use. The basic industrial branches have moved ahead.

Steps were taken last year to further strengthen the fuel and energy base for the national economy, whose development in recent years has been accomplished with outstripping growth for natural gas and nuclear energy in the energy balance. Our nation occupies first place in the world with respect to oil and gas extraction. Super-capacity, transcontinental gas pipelines unlike anything else in the world are being successfully built. The entire length of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad Line has been opened for through train traffic.

Encouraging changes are occurring in agriculture. State procurements of livestock and poultry, milk and eggs were greater than in 1983. The total livestock herd in the nation has been enlarged.

The dynamism of the economy has intensified particularly in recent years. The advances have increased markedly. This has made it possible to almost double the average annual growth rates of per capita real income. School reform is being carried out, and medical services for the populations are being improved.

More than 113 million square meters of housing was released for use in 1984, which means that approximately 10 million people have celebrated their move into new housing.

Soviet scientists have brought joy to the homeland with important discoveries. Our multinational culture has been enriched with remarkable new works of literature and art.

In response to the party's concern with our socialist homeland's continued flourishing and with improving the people's welfare, workers of the Soviet Union have accepted enlarged commitments to fulfill and surpass the 1985 plan, and have launched socialist competition with new force. The Muscovites have offered an initiative to make 20 April a Saturday of voluntary Leninist Communist Labor. New initiatives are being borne.

The past elections were a clear manifestation of the Soviet people's growing, universal labor and public-political activeness. Socialist competition in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War and of the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanov Movement is assuming ever increasing scope. The Soviet people are preparing to greet the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with large new labor achievements.

Together with the other Union republics, which make up the fraternal family of peoples of the USSR, Soviet Lithuania is making a worthy contribution to the strengthening of the nation's economic and defense capability and to the achievement of success in the struggle to implement the party's grand plans.

Socialist competition for early fulfillment of planned assignments, for all-around intensification of production, enhancement of effectiveness and quality in the work, and conservation of materials, fuel and energy was extensively developed in the republic last year. Socialist competition between the workers of Lithuania and those of Belorussia, which has become a tradition, was enriched with new substance.

The organizational and political-indoctrinational work performed by party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and managers assured the successful fulfillment of planned assignments and commitments by most of the labor collectives and branches.

The republic fulfilled the annual plan ahead of schedule. Industrial output volume increased 5.6 percent over the 1983 level. Assignments for increasing labor productivity were exceeded. Fulfillment of the commitments accepted with respect to reducing the basic cost of the products has been assured.

A great deal of work was performed in 1984 to seek additional possibilities for increasing the output of consumer goods.

The technical level of production has been raised, and the output of products in the highest quality category has increased.

The rural workers fulfilled state procurement plans for crops and animal husbandry products ahead of schedule. Meat production grew by 12 percent, milk--9 percent, and eggs--5 percent on the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and state farms last year. Average daily weight gains for livestock and poultry, and average milk yields increased.

The yield from all crops was raised. The largest grain and sugar beet yields were obtained in 1984. The plan for sowing winter crops, autumn plowing of land for spring crops and the laying in of seed has been fulfilled.

The capital construction situation has improved markedly. Assignments for placing fixed capital into operation and for releasing apartment buildings, general education schools, vocational and technical schools and preschool facilities for use have been exceeded. The construction workers are fulfilling the republic's large assignment at construction sites in Western Siberia in a fitting and honorable manner.

Socialist commitments accepted by the republic's transport workers have been exceeded.

Communications, personal services for the population and trade have been further developed and improved.

Purposeful work has been performed in the republic's economy to increase conservation and assure the efficient use of materials, fuel and energy.

While noting the positive results from last year's work, we must not ignore existing shortcomings, difficulties and unresolved problems. Many of these have developed, especially as a result of the unprecedented long and cold winter.

Individual enterprises did not fulfill sales of output plans, assignments for increasing labor productivity, for turning out products in accordance with agreements and for reducing production costs. There were cases of wasteful use of raw materials and energy and of the production of goods not in demand.

The start-up of individual production capacities was not achieved.

There are many unutilized possibilities for improving the performance of municipal service, trade, public catering and personal service enterprises and organizations.

There are also considerable reserves in agriculture.

We should especially stress the responsibility of the Lithuanian power engineering workers for providing the national economy with an uninterrupted supply of electric energy and for fulfilling assignments in the continuing construction of the Ingalkinskaya Nuclear Power Plant and the Kayshyadoris Electric Power Plant. We are going to have to rapidly implement a large-scale program for storing energy, which will permit a sweeping redistribution of the republic's growing energy capacity, to improve working and living conditions for the people and to expand the work which has been successfully started in this area.

Further improvement of the economy and improvement of the quality and effectiveness of the work will depend to a crucial degree upon improving its organization, building up the cadres and increasing responsibility in management. We must all proceed from the premise that along with strengthening collective leadership, the personal responsibility of the cadres, a creative attitude toward the job by each individual, party principle, earnestness and efficiency, and the ability to establish effective control and verification of the implementation of decisions adopted are moving to the forward edge.

All of our work must be subordinate to the task of achieving a fundamental turn in the intensification of the economy, profound qualitative reforms in the work, improvement of the entire management system, intensification of the management system's effect with respect to accelerating scientific and technological progress and enhancing effectiveness in public production, expanding the democratic principles of management, and further increasing the role of the soviets, public organizations, trade unions and the Komsomol.

Expanding cooperation among the CEMA nations is important in this respect.

Successful fulfillment of the 1985 plan and the five-year plan as a whole should produce a reliable foundation for the next, 12th Five-Year Plan, for further socialist reforms and for improving the happiness and welfare of the Soviet people.

Comrades!

Our nation's successes and achievements, of which we are rightly proud, are inconceivable without building up our strength and preserving a firm peace on earth. In a very short time, all progressive mankind will commemorate the 40th anniversary of the end of the most bloody and devastating of wars, the victory achieved by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, their unequalled feat. For 40 years now, thanks to the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State, the Soviet people have had the opportunity to work, study, bring up their children and perfect the developed socialist society created in the nation, in peace.

Our power has an enormous and responsible role in the contemporary world, and the prestige of its peace-loving foreign policy among the planet's peoples is great.

The situation on the planet continues to be very complex--explosive in many ways. Imperialism is substituting psychological war and confrontation in international relations for the historical rivalry between the two opposite social systems.

The reliance on adventurism of the USA and its satellites for achieving military supremacy and dictation is absolutely hopeless. As the special plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed, the Soviet Union will firmly follow a course of peace and not permit the existing strategic military parity to be destroyed.

The complex international situation demands great vigilance, firmness and endurance, along with vigorous action to improve the international climate.

The Soviet Union is interacting with all the peace-loving forces on earth to strengthen international security.

The fate of peace depends in great part upon whether we succeed in preventing an arms race in space and halting the arms race on earth. This is the objective, precisely defined at the initiative of the USSR, of the recently begun Soviet-American talks.

To dispel the clouds of the danger of war, to preserve a peaceful outer space, to destroy the gigantic stockpiles of death-dealing weapons accumulated on earth--this is an extremely difficult, but realistic and feasible task.

Our nation and the other socialist nations are sparing no effort to accomplish this task. Our nation's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy is finding growing support on the part of millions of people and extremely broad public forces. Peoples are placing their best hopes on it.

The Soviet people are looking confidently to the future and thoroughly understand that the inexhaustible source of our society's development lies in the Communist Party's leading role, in the inviolable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia, in the fraternal friendship of nations and ethnic groups, and that it is the duty of every individual to tirelessly nurture that source with their great civil activeness and inspired creative labor.

We do not have to doubt the fact that the high rating given the achievements of workers of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic will evoke in all of Lithuania's

residents a desire to perform even better, and that the communists and all of the republic's workers will continue to be in the vanguard of the national struggle to accomplish the tasks set by the party.

Dear comrades!

Permit me to perform my honored assignment from the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government--to deliver the Challenge Red Banner to the republic.

Permit me once again to fervently congratulate the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet and its Council of Ministers, leading organs of the republic's trade union and Komsomol organizations, you, dear friends, and all of the workers on the great rating given your work and to wish you new successes for the triumph of communism.

Amidst applause from the participants in the meeting, Comrade B.Ye. Shcherbina hands over the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

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PROSE ON INTERNATIONAL THEMES SEEN AS NEW GENRE OF POLITICAL NOVEL

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[Article by Mikhail Sinel'nikov: "Responding to the Call of the Times: The Political Theme in Prose"]

[Text] An enormous spiritual treasure is contained in Soviet literature, in its best works. They provide for our contemporaries and our discendents a clear and accurate account of our state's historical path, of events which have changed the nation's image to a striking degree and have had a powerful influence on world progress. Most important, however, is the fact that the highly humane and just principles underlying the socialist system have been embodied in graphic and emotional, intelligible form in the books.

Embracing more and more strata of reality and spheres of human activity, modern literature is sensitive to the demands of the time, to that which forms the main substance of life. Today, at a time when our nation has reached qualitatively new frontiers in its development and the confrontation between the two sociopolitical systems, the two ideologies, has been drastically exacerbated in the world, a special degree of mobilization and a precise alignment of artistic inquiry with the compass of communist party-mindedness are demanded of literature and art.

Recent party documents and material from the anniversary plenum of the Board of the USSR Writers' Union have given us the opportunity to fully perceive the political, ideological, historical and social scale on which the artist's work is being recorded today, to get a sense of its special importance and its responsibility to the party and the people. This applies to our internal affairs--the improvement of developed socialism and the bringing of all aspects of the Soviet society's life into conformity with the highest, scientifically based demands. It also applies to international affairs, to the creative intelligence's participation in the defense of peace and in the exposure of imperialism's acts of ideological diversion.

The material from the anniversary plenum stresses the fact that whatever the subject chosen by the artist, in whatever genre he works, the social value of his work is determined primarily by that progressive ideological-political position and world outlook which he holds and affirms. Therein lies the guarantee that his image of the contemporary recreated in the work will be

artistically true and faithful. Literature and art have done a great deal to reveal the essence of the Soviet character, to create unerroneous and complete images of people infinitely devoted to the nation and to socialism and embodying the heroic element of the building of a new world, images which can be believed and which one wants to emulate. The most accurate criterion of success for literature and art as a whole is that real degree of influence they have on the shaping of the people's ideological and moral makeup. In this sense, the documents state, Soviet literature truly has no equal. It embodies the spiritual riches of the new, socialist civilization.

The party directs artists to further enhance the role of art in our life, to intensify its social and political content.

An interest in politics is a basic feature of Soviet literature, and the success of its most significant works is linked to it. Indeed, was it not politics with which were imbued the books informing the people of the revolution and the civil war, of the complex social processes occurring during the years of building the foundation for socialism, of the great victory over fascism? And the subject of the Communist Party, the political force which organizes and inspires the popular masses?

The interest of Soviet word artists in politics has currently grown even stronger. The enormity and the acuteness of problems of our existence and the intensity of the struggle underway in the world between the forces of socialism and progress and those of reaction are the reason for this.

There is a reason why the international theme has assumed greater vitality in our literature. Such terms as political novel, political play or political poem (when we refer to related arts--the political film or performance) can be encountered frequently in literary criticism and literary-social usage today. Their use is accepted precisely and primarily with respect to works dealing with foreign political material. It is borne in mind that their documentary foundation is ordinarily extremely perceptible, that the journalistic element is most characteristic of them.

We shall devote our main attention in this article to prose on the international theme, to new works in the genre of the political novel. Before beginning the discussion, however, we must stress the fact that the process of literature's "politicization" is not limited to any certain single theme or any group of writers' interests. It is an extensive process, an all-embracing process, one might say. Let us turn, at least briefly, to certain examples which can illustrate, can remind us of the extent to which the content of present day prose is ideologically saturated, of the close attention given the political realities of life by the authors of books representing diverse directions with respect to problems and themes.

This is illustrated by G. Markov's novel "Gryadushchemu veku" [To the Coming Century]. In it the writer has continued the tradition of depicting party work in detail, which has been extremely fruitful in our literature, using contemporary, topical material. Anton Sobolev, first secretary of one of the Siberian party obkoms, is the central figure in the novel. The reader perceives from the

range of his diverse affairs and his spiritual world, the essence of the complex and important problems facing Sinegorsk Oblast, problems of importance not just for today, but also for the future.

V. Kozhevnikov's novel "Korni i krona" [The Roots and the Crown], which reads like a sort of journalistic debate, is replete with reflections on significant social categories, on historical continuity and on the generic characteristics of the working man. As we read A. Anan'yev's panoramic novel "Gody bez voyny" [Years Without War] and follow the complex, multilevel action affirming the concept of the correctness of life's productive and creative principles, we can see how the author's attention to the ideological problems of the times gradually intensifies, from the first to the final, 4th book. Or take Yu. Bondarev's "Bereg" [The Shore]. The atmosphere in the book is created by the intensity of arguments about the ideological and moral values of the two worlds.

"The Shore" is a book dealing with events of the war. The memory of it is an inseparable part of the other just-mentioned books on the contemporary era. Works dealing directly with the Great Patriotic War also demonstrate literature's wealth of political content to a significant degree. Today, on the eve of our commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Victory, one perceives especially acutely the ideological repletion of military prose written in recent years, which, taken together, brilliantly depicts the worldwide historical importance of the Soviet people's feat.

This repletion has been and is still being expressed in various forms. A. Chakovskiy's single-volume "Blokada" [The Blockade] demonstrated how fruitfully the war events can be depicted in strategic condensations and global segmentations of world politics, in situations which can communicate the scale of the worldwide historical battle between the two diametrically opposed social systems. I. Stadnyuk's work "Voyna" [The War], another extensive work, gives the reader considerable opportunity to grasp the nature of the popular resistance to the enemy. Or let us mention those parts of A. Ivanov's novel "Vechnyy zov" [The Eternal Call], which pertain to the war time, which depict the heroism demonstrated by the Soviet people at the front and in the rear, and V. Karpov's documentary story "Polkovodets" [The Military Leader], a biographical study of one of the prominent military chiefs. Alongside these works there is prose whose action takes place within different, narrow bounds, but which also tell us a great deal about the Soviet character and the sources of its loyalty and steadfastness. These include "Blokadnaya kniga" [The Blockade Book] by A. Adamovich and D. Granin, G. Baklanov's "Naveki--devyatnadsatiletkiye" [For Eternity--the 19-Year-Olds] and V. Kondrat'yev's "Sashka." V. Bykov has created a unique artistic chronicle of courage demonstrated in extremely dramatic situations. The latest, his stories "Poyti i ne vernut'sya" [To Go and Not Return] and "Znak bedy" [A Sign of Trouble], convincingly demonstrate just how inherent the sense of patriotism is in Soviet man.

Yes, the ideological significance of works of modern prose is demonstrated with various material as the writers perform various creative tasks.

The novel on the international theme, hypothetically referred to as the political novel, arose against this background, in direct linkage with the progression of all literature.

Is this not illustrated by A. Chakovskiy's "Pobeda" [The Victory], which is rightly considered to be the pioneer political novel (you will recall that the author even indicated this genre in a subheading), whose content is closely tied to the war theme? Journalist Voronov, a character who binds together two different chronological narrative strata, has himself experienced all of the hardships of the frontline roads. The novel tells about the destiny of Europe and the world during the 30 years, about the Potsdam Conference of the three powers in 1945 and about the 1975 general European Conference in Helsinki. In its deepest essence, however, it also tells about how it was precisely the victory gained in the war against fascism which predetermined the subsequent victories of peace-loving forces, about the fact that for 40 years now the imperialists have been forced to consider the will of peoples rejecting a new world war and the strength of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist commonwealth.

Reflections on the linkage of the times, on historical causes and effects and on the lessons of the past, which are reflected in the present and are inherent in the political novel as a genre, constitute one of its main features.

The books contain a large number of generalizations which draw for us the images of Soviet diplomats engaged in a relentless and daily struggle to implement the Leninist foreign policy. Let us mention S. Dangulov's series of novels ("Diplomaty" [The Diplomats], "Kuznetskiy most" [Kuznetskiy Bridge] and "Zautrenya v Rapallo" [Mornings at Rapallo]), O. Gonchar's novel "Tvoya zarya" [Your Dawn], which is made especially interesting by the character of the main hero, Kirill Zabolotnyy, a person whose charm and moral purity conform to the noble cause he serves (our diplomatic people, the book states it well, must "by the nature of their service, bring harmony to the world"). Let us also mention such political works as A. Krivitskiy's "Muzhskiye besedy" [Manly Conversations] and V. Korotich's "Litso nenavisti" [The Face of Hatred], which are journalistic studies in story form. One of them deals with recent European history, with people whose biographies clearly reflect the intensity of the military and social battles, while the other exposes the barbarian and chauvinistic concepts which have become a brainwashing tool in the USA.

We have now come to the point for discussing new books on international politics. I want to point out the fact that these books effectively supplement knowledge derived from general political media and are a great help in the propaganda work.

A. Chakovskiy's new novel "Neokonchenny portret" [The Unfinished Portrait] deals with the works and the days of American President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and with his attitude toward the Soviet nation. The significance of this book lies in its illumination of this matter. Despite all its complexity and contradictoriness, the Roosevelt era in the history of the USA was characterized by the establishment of constructive relations with the USSR, relations whose crowning point and golden hour was the joint struggle against Hitlerite aggression.

Roosevelt persistently concerned himself with questions of Soviet-American cooperation, including cooperation in supporting the postwar peace and international

security, to the end of his life, when the victory over Germany was approaching, but when, on the other hand, mutual understanding and trust between the allies had been seriously undermined by the intrigues of the Western powers, by their attempts to engage in talks, unknown to the USSR, with the enemy in Bern, Switzerland. One of Roosevelt's very last papers was his message to I.V. Stalin, pertaining to the "Bern initiative" and expressing hopes for cooperation.

In his narrative, strictly speaking, the novelist casts off from that message, from the fact that just before his hour of death Roosevelt was thinking about Russia. Before us emerges a tangle of the President's intense reflections: He experiences the uncomfortable awareness that the American side has been caught in a double game; he is sincere in his desire to restore the spirit of trust; and he is concerned about the future, since he knows very well the political morals of the circle to which he belongs and the self-seeking ambitions of monopolistic capital.

Skillfully structuring his novel, A. Chakovskiy turns to pictures from the past, to the phases of Roosevelt's biography, most frequently along the line of psychological description and through the hero's association of ideas. It should be pointed out that artistic conclusions of debatable convincingness are sometimes found in the complex narrative. On the whole, however, the writer has again shown himself to be a master of the historical portrait. We see Roosevelt in the novel in the diverse peculiarities of his colorful personality. Most importantly, however, he is shown as a bourgeois politician who, unlike many of his colleagues, was endowed with a great sense of realism and with perspicacity. Following the logic of his convictions, he did a great deal to strengthen capitalism in America. He also does not turn away from new and progressive trends in his contemporary world, however. Is it possible, the President wonders in the novel, for the world order to remain unchanged after long years of war and of struggle by peoples against fascism? "Will people permit this after having fought for freedom both in the forces of our coalition and in the resistance movement"? Roosevelt reacted with understanding to the fact that the USSR, which had made enormous sacrifices in the war, was concerned with guaranteeing its future security....

Roosevelt's sudden demise prevented him from implementing a postwar foreign-policy course, which, it is believed, could have contributed to peaceful co-existence. The title of the novel, of course, reflects not only the fact that the artist which had done the president's portrait during his final days, had not succeeded in completing the work. "The Unfinished Portrait"--these words apply to Roosevelt himself. They tell us about the fact that his works were not completed and about a sense of regret stemming from this.

The novel contains no direct reference to our age. All of its content, however, force us to make an instructive comparison of the past and the present. As we read "The Victory" and learn about Truman, who replaced Roosevelt as president, we automatically fall to thinking about the fact that the capitalist world so frequently calls upon petty people for leadership, people incapable of structuring a state policy based on genuine realism. Today, as we read "The Unfinished Portrait," we fully perceive how sharply Roosevelt's presidency, his very spirit and style, contrasts so sharply with the exacerbation of international tensions which is typical of extreme imperialist reactionary groups.

Sad and alarming as the comparisons are, however, A. Chakovskiy's novel induces one to think that Roosevelt's example and his experience absolutely must be continued in today's world, that realism, an understanding of the fact that lasting peace can only be assured on the planet along lines of Soviet-American cooperation, will ultimately make itself felt in American policy.

By important coincidence, another writer also reflects on Roosevelt--Yu. Semenov, author of the novel "Prikazano vyzhit'" [Ordered to Survive].² Not so many pages in this novel deal with American reality, to be sure, and the main action unfolds in Germany, in Berlin, on the eve of its storming by Soviet troops. The novel is a continuation of the book "Semnadsat' mgnoveniy vesny" [Seventeen Moments of Spring] and like it, is a merging of the heroic detective with a journalistic historical study. It tells about the culminating moment in the work of Isayev-Shtirlits, about a desperate and overt struggle: Gestapo member Muller learns that he is facing a Soviet intelligence officer. The events essentially consist of frantic attempts by the supercilious Hitlerite superiors to avoid paying for their evil acts, to preserve themselves and the ideology and praxis of nazism "for the future." They hope to provoke a conflict between the Allies--and they receive the support of oversea reaction.

Turning to the depiction of American political life, Yu. Semenov shows how the center of anticommunism is gradually shifting, how influential Washington figures cynically contact the enemy, concern themselves with saving the Nazi cadres for use against the USSR and place a bomb under the Roosevelt course.

The leading thought in the novel is to affirm our historical correctness. The pages characteristically tell about the role of Shtirlits in frustrating a barbarian act prepared by the Nazis to destroy cultural treasures and about the reflections on the dialectical laws of human existence evoked in the author by this. Everything coincides and comes together at this point: Shtirlits' trip to the Alps, where the vicious act was being secretly planned, and the logical nature of his analysis of the conduct of fascist officials, based on a knowledge of "the mechanics, the morals and the causality of the Nazi Reich" and on an understanding of the "lack of principles and primordial immorality of Hitlerism." "...All of these elements of logical occurrence and happenstance resulted in the fact that he, Maksim Isayev, colonel in Soviet intelligence and Russian intellectual, contributed to the fact that the treasures of world culture stolen by the Nazis were not destroyed in the 7-meter-deep gallery at Alt Aussee."

A symbolic episode, and symbolic reflections. The entire historical situation is reflected in them as though in a drop of water: no matter how diverse and capricious the zigzags of world development, there is a main and logical fact--that the Soviet Union itself saved world civilization from destruction. Is there any surprise that following the war this fact evoked vicious hatred in our class enemies, who could not tolerate a strengthening of the position "of the Reds."

"Reds"... Imperialism considers as Reds also those who, although not communists and not adherents of Marxist ideology, nonetheless struggle for the liberation of their nations and peoples from foreign diktat, and for progressive reforms.

Another novel by Yu. Semenov, "Press-tsentr" [The Press Center], tells about this, the subversive activities of the U.S. Secret Services, implementing the will of the monopolies, about a terrorist conspiracy which led to the overthrow of the democratic government in one of the small nations on the American Continent.³ It contains a large number of characters, people representing various nations, occupations, social strata and currents (and even nuances) of social thought. There is much of interest in their descriptions, although we would point out for truth's sake that one frequently has the feeling the work is "overpopulated," that its action is segmented, deteriorating into tangents described in excessive detail. The book "Ordered to Survive" also suffers to a certain degree from an excess of information and inadequately strict selection. I believe that this accounts for the difficulty of perception one sometimes experiences when reading Yu. Semenov's prose.

When the writer concentrates on bringing out the main element, however, his writing becomes precise, succinct and emotion-filled. The mainspring of the conspiracy in "The Press Center" is described in precisely this manner. "Anatomy of a Political Crime"--the author used this as a subheading to describe his task, and the picture revealed by him is impressive in its specificity. Actions to destabilize the situation in Garivas (the name of the republic in the novel) begin with the physical elimination of the head of one of the European firms, who agreed to finance the government's economic projects. This is followed by a series of murders capable of directly or indirectly preventing the realization of the sinister objective, and reprisal against the head of the republic.... There are multistage crimes by the CIA and behind them, a multistage struggle by corporations and by other state agencies closely linked to and grown together with the intelligence apparatus--a diabolical struggle in which human life counts for nothing and only profits are valued.

The word "fascism" is encountered more than once in the novel "The Press Center." And when it tells about the zealous service performed for American intelligence by Hitlerites and neonazis who were not caught, and when the term "fascism today" is used as a synonym for imperialist morals--this, among other things, is what Soviet writer and journalist Stepanov, a person vigorously attempting to shed light on the circumstances of the crime, is talking about.

There is no nation called Garivas on the geographic map. Nonetheless, when one reads the novel one cannot help thinking about a reality of life, about Grenada, which was the victim of marauding aggression, about acts of sabotage against socialist Cuba, about the plans of the imperialists to stifle the Nicaraguan revolution, about Washington's constant attempt to undermine and overthrow democratic regimes on the American Continent--and not just there....

We refer to those sites on the planet where the intensity of the struggle between the forces of liberation and progress and the forces of reaction is especially great as hotspots. Political books by Soviet writers are frequently conceived as a result of trips to such "hotspots" as correspondents. Yu. Semenov has written and continues to write a lot of this kind of prose. This is also how A. Prokhanov created his series of works on the international theme. The first of these is the novel "Derevo v tsentre Kabula" [A Tree in the Center of Kabul]. It was followed by the story "V ostrovakh okhotnik..." [On the

Islands a Hunter...],⁴ referred to by the author as a "Cambodian chronicle," the novel "Afrikanist" [The Africanist],⁵ whose action takes place in Mozambique, and "I vot prikhodit veter" [Now Comes the Wind]⁶ about Nicaragua.

"...He was caught up in politics, the awesome forces shaping today's world carried him along, and he gave himself over to their movement, merged his will and his destiny with them." This is said about the hero in the story "On the Islands a Hunter..."--journalist and Orientalist Kirillov, for whom the struggle of peoples for social progress had long since become a close and vital cause, a part of his own life. It would be appropriate to stress the fact that the hero's "being caught up," his preoccupation, was no accident. It was based on an aware choice. And in every case that choice has to be renewed and reaffirmed, requiring courage and the ability to subordinate the personal to professional and social duties. Kirillov was in Cambodia when the difficult reconstruction, the return to life, began, and he could not picture himself as merely an observer of events. He had to thoroughly learn all about that tormented nation which had newly regained its hope, to delve into the very depth of facts and developments. Specifically for this purpose, he sets out on a difficult and dangerous trip to the border areas, where the Pol Pot gangs are still making their raids, sets out at a time when he should have been preparing to leave for home.... The story's dramatic ending stresses and intensifies the concept it contains about the strength of civic conviction, about the patriotic and international duty of Soviet man.

The main heroes of other works by A. Prokhanov also demonstrate selflessness and courage when they find themselves in intensely dramatic circumstances: film director Bobrov ("The Africanist"), photographer and correspondent Gorlov ("Now Comes the Wind"). Soviet people who have worked in the developing nations are true ambassadors of their people. They carry within themselves the grandeur and the force of attraction of the noble ideals, and affirm them with their labor and their feats. All of this is depicted as a profound typical phenomenon also because, among other things, the group of our specialists and characters, both major and incidental, is constantly enlarged in Prokhanov's prose, and their duties are shown with ever increasing specificity.

The gallery of characters--citizens of Latin American, African and Asian nations--created by the writer is also vast, of course. Almost every one of them is clear and specific in his social function, just as it should be in political prose. However, one also sometimes perceives an attempt by the author to present the portraits in a special, inspired, lyrical and romantic vein.

This is an interesting technique, which stems from the writer's individuality. Nonetheless, it also results in certain shortcomings. Since the events and people in all of the works in the cycle are depicted through the perception of the main heroes, but the tone of the narrative remains the same, there is a feeling of monotony and repetition. It is intensified by the fact that the same type of means (sometimes, even the circumstances) are used for recreating the background of each of these heroes.

In fact, however, the shortcomings are essentially a continuation of the merits. So many times, when we read A. Prokhanov's political prose, we notice how it is enriched by precisely the inspiration of the narrative, by the prose writer's

inclination to replete imagery. He builds much of it by contrasting the natural beauty of life, of nature and of the human soul with the crimes perpetrated by the enemies of mankind.

The writer acutely communicates the sense of the era, its conditionality and historicity. An interesting psychological situation develops in the novel "Now Comes the Wind." Gorlov and Nicaraguan writer Caesar, who accompanies him on his trip through the nation, are of the same age. Caesar seems to Gorlov to be "wiser and older than he," however: He himself grew up in a peaceful setting, whereas the Nicaraguan's experience is "the experience... of war, of revolution and constant risk." But Caesar says to Gorlov at one time: "You are 60 years older than I. Your revolution is older." Such are the dialectics of historical relations, and Gorlov senses them well, senses the weight of his own great responsibility.

Gorlov and Caesar belong to peoples and states which live their own lives and travel their own paths of development. They also belong to the common struggle for justice and human happiness, however---a struggle in which the example and the experience of the Soviet Nation is an invaluable, universal possession. "To overcome, to prevent disaster, to divert it from every home, from my home on Tverskiy Boulevard and your home in Santo Domingo," is what Gorlov tells Caesar of the main purpose for which, strictly speaking, he is there, far from his homeland. "To save cities, villages and people... to save world history--this is what the revolution is engaged in today here in your country and there in our USSR. We pursue a common cause... We are on the same crew, in the same movement, in one and the same history."

A large part of Viktor Stepanov's novel "Gromoverzhtsy" [The Thunderers] is given over to reflections on the course of history, on its lessons, on the imperialist threat to mankind and on the forces guarding peace.⁷ The work has a unique artistic structure: The genre chapters alternate with essay-type and philosophical chapters, lyrically embellished recollections of a difficult war-time childhood stand next to journalistic description of political events and facts going back to the time of World War II and those from our own time, and strictly documentary material alternates with elements of the fantastic. It is not an easy task to combine all of these strata of portrayal, such different strata, and one cannot say that it was totally achieved: Certain narrative moves do not appear expedient, and journalistic elements sometime appear where precisely a more thorough treatment of psychology is demanded.... There is much in the novel which is interesting and impressive, however. This includes the pivotal point of the entire plot, the political and moral confrontation between the two officers, Soviet and American.

Yuriy Bryantsev and Elwin Gray are submarine commanders. It so happens that they know each other personally and have met each other on land, in a domestic situation. Men of the same age, they are similarly devoted to the seamen's occupation. They both love art, and they both adore their families. Gray appeared to Bryantsev as an individual of experience, not devoid of pleasant qualities.

Despite all of this, they are somehow remote from each other! Not just because, as they stand watch in the ocean depths, they are at the cutting edge of rivalry,

of a possible fatal encounter, or because Gray performs missions of provocation for his command element. The gap between Bryantsev and Gray is a gap in their understanding of the very principles of human destination. The Soviet seaman's service consists in defending the principles of justice and humaneness, in defending the cause of peace to which his homeland is devoted. The American has been indoctrinated with "anything-goes" morals, with the absurd idea that the most powerful capitalist nation has the right to lecture other nations and peoples, to threaten them.

Yes, it is a good thing to love one's family. There are socially precise criteria for measuring goodness, however. When we apply them, we cannot fail to consider, for example, what sort of games the Soviet and American children play, what they watch on television, and we cannot fail to take into account the fact that a spirit of violence is eating its way more and more deeply into the life of the capitalist world.

Serving the wrong cause cannot fail to leave its mark on the human personality. Describing the new "land" meeting between Bryantsev and Gray, which took place several years after their first meeting, the author shows us what a ruinous effect the atmosphere of vicious anti-Sovietism cultivated in the USA has had on the American officer. Bryantsev becomes even more convinced that there is only one way to bridle imperialism--to strengthen the Soviet homeland's defense capability, vigilance and professional training, in order to teach the enemy how terrible it would be ever to reach for the nuclear button.

While pointedly discussing the dangers involved in the threat of war, V. Stepanov's novel is at the same time entirely optimistic in spirit and imbued with faith in our people's spiritual and physical strength, in the ability of foreign fighters against nuclear death. With respect to the latter, we find of interest specifically both the fate of Katherine Gray, Elwin's wife, who demonstrates actively against the Pentagon's monstrous experiments in training dolphins for naval warfare, and the book's concluding scene of symbolically acerbic dialogue between Soviet people and Americans over a television bridge by means of a communication satellite. In an instant the Atlantic has been narrowed to the size of a small river over which a ball could be tossed--this is the way the novelist metaphorically describes the situation. "People were indeed standing as though on the banks of a small and cheerful stream, so close together that there was simply no room for missiles and nuclear warheads to fly."

To complete our discussion of new works on the international theme, the political novel and story, to make the picture complete I would also mention the books "Yuzhneye reki Benkhai" [South of the Ben Hai River] by M. Domogatskikh and "Neob'yavlenaya voyna" [The Undeclared War] by K. Selikhov. The novel by M. Domogatskikh, a PRAVDA correspondent of many years in the nations of Southeast Asia, has assembled and analyzed an enormous amount of documentary material and recreated in detail episodes from the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle against American aggression, as well as the mechanics of the aggression itself and its secret mainsprings. The value of the novel is due to its journalistic, passionate appeal to human recollection, its appeal for vigilance. K. Selikhov's story is about Afghanistan, and the work's best pages convincingly describe the struggle waged by the people of that nation for a new life, against the terror of counterrevolution.

The content of works on the political theme provide extensive material for the cogitation and expansion of concepts of peace and ways to develop it, for developing civic conviction.

Material from the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference, "Perfecting Developed Socialism and the Party's Ideological Work in Light of Decisions Coming out of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee," underscores the fact that the role of counterpropaganda work is becoming immeasurably greater in the exacerbated international situation, that all possible means of ideological pressure must be used. Literature and art are in their entirety part of these means. This applies both to those works which deal especially with political and international problems, and to those which describe the natural laws governing the social existence and the values of the Soviet way of life. When the artist or writer deals with politics, he is serving the cause of publicizing communist ideals and affirming the noble and humane nature of our social system.

Politics is becoming the subject of books in response to the call of the times, to the call of truth. And these books themselves become a weapon in the battle for truth.

FOOTNOTES

1. ZNAMYA, No. 9, 1983; Nos. 7-8, 1984; ROMAN-GAZETA, No. 5, 1984; No. 1, 1985.
2. MOSKVA, No. 7-8, 1983; ROMAN-GAZETA, No. 13, 1984.
3. DRUZHBA NARODOV, Nos. 3-5, 1984.
4. NOVYY MIR, No. 5, 1983.
5. ZNAMYA, Nos. 3-4, 1984.
6. ZNAMYA, Nos. 9-10, 1984.
7. NASH SOVREMENNİK, Nos. 8-9, 1983.

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NATIONAL

KOMSOMOL PAPER ON ABUSED CHILD'S MURDER OF DRUNKEN FATHER

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 85 p 2

[Article by A. Ganelin, from Baku: "People with the Same Last Name:
A Unique Case"]

[Text] The apartment where a big family once lived
is empty now. Trouble came into the home not by
accident. Heavy drinking was the main reason for it.

When the numbness had worn off, Lena herself walked to the phone:

"Come, I've killed my father."

At that moment she called him father for the first time in those long
years. For Lena he had been only someone with the same last name all her
life, because he had lost the right, she thought, to be called father.
Rather he had drunk it away.

She always talked about him only in the third person when he was not there,
and when he was she called him by his last name.

Seeing children walking along the street holding on to their fathers'
big hands, Lena tried to piece together the scraps of childhood memories.
There were so few happy moments...

...Here was the father leading his daughter through the bread-baking plant
where he worked as a driver, showing her how bread was made. And until he
began smelling of wine it seemed to her for a long time that the smell of
fresh bread came from him. Here he had brought her to the kindergarten
in the car. The children gathered at the windows shouting: "There goes
Lena's daddy!" And, ashamed, she started crying. Everyone saw her daddy
drive off, but not her...

She also remembered hurt feelings and crying when all the children had been
picked up from the kindergarten and her father had not come for her. Her
tall, strong father was sleeping a heavy drunken sleep.

Afterwards Lena simply could not connect the good that was in her childhood
with the person who lived in the neighboring room. Then, in childhood, there

was daddy. Now, on the other side of the wall was a stranger. And the wall that separated them grew every day.

The family fell apart. There was a divorce. Well, that happens. Who is going to blame grownups? But the children did start blaming--they refused to admit he was their father. The word "drunk" came into the vocabulary of Lena's family life--to stand before the word "father."

In their apartment Grandmother's room was a neutral zone. And on both sides of her were two other rooms like two alien worlds between which there was no peace. The family lived in one: the mother, her daughter and son. In the other, a man with the same last name who had hurt Mamma. According to the neighbors, they lived quietly. He drank quietly, had quiet binges behind the closed door--scandals nobody interfered in, figuring they were a family matter--until one of those days when he was drunk and grabbed for a knife. They had to call the police. Everyone watched from their balconies in surprise, and only one person, trying to stop him, shouted: "But your children are here! Your children!" Afterwards the neighbors whispered: "The wife sent him to jail," and regarded what had happened as only an accident. Why, the man had never abused anyone, had never even threatened anyone. He just drank quietly, and all of a sudden...

Life for Lena and her brother was better and more peaceful without their father. Mamma did what she could so they wouldn't feel their "fatherlessness." After three years their father returned. He made a firm promise: "That's it. I'm on the wagon!" They again started living as a family, but Lena couldn't get used to the word "daddy." "The drunk" immediately came to her mind. Everything started going as before. He started drinking still more heavily. If Lena was asked to take her father something, she would go into his room, call him by his last name, and say curtly: "Take it."

"Go out, come back in and say 'Daddy'," he demanded.

Lena obediently went out, came back in and again called him by his last name.

"Your mother is strong, but you are stronger," he once admitted to her, sensing in his daughter the stubborn mature strength of an enemy. This strength was born of his lack of strength to quit drinking.

Later he would go away to earn money--far away and for long periods of time. He would come back and be surprised at how the children had grown, would propose living as a family, would promise not to drink, but again he would drink. The children no longer waited for him to return. They waited for him to leave.

From time to time the father would try to change his life. Once a woman they didn't know came to the apartment and asked Mamma: "You don't object?" They were all in favor, hoping that their father would change. But he continued drinking and again was left alone. Then others came, no longer

asking, and drank with him. This too Lena tolerated. Let the man with her last name live as he wanted, with whom he wanted, as long as he didn't touch Mamma. She was a skinny little slip of a girl, in glasses with thick lenses, but if anyone hurt her mother, Lena couldn't be held back.

Lena lived all those years as if in two different worlds. In one she was an A-student, the Komsomol organizer of her class, a capable girl and good friend, with girlfriends, books and her drama club, in which they were putting on "An Ordinary Miracle." In the other world--an ordinary drama...

Once she was on her way home after the school performance and suddenly she saw her father go into a store with empty bottles in a string shopping bag. She watched as he pulled some change out of his pocket, handed it to the clerk, who, without even asking, put a bottle on the counter. And with one movement, as though slipping a cartridge into a clip, her father put it into the inner pocket of his overcoat. And Lena knew that at home this bottle would certainly "fire"--at her mother, her brother and at the peace she lived in.

The neighbors were surprised: "The same blood but the children don't recognize him as their father."

"That is your father," exclaimed a neighbor woman when Lena stopped on a dark street, seeing him drunk. And the emphatically reproachful words "your father" cut into Lena. Drunk, but yours. Lena looked at the drunk, and she was pained by the thought that she was his daughter, that their eyes were alike, their gestures and the way they walked.

She and her brother took their exams in school, grew and made plans for the future. He drank. For 20 years--half his life and nearly the whole life of his children. Lena would be 22 that year, her brother 21. He would have been 45...

He saw that his children were grown when, during one of his regular bouts, his son said firmly: "That's enough." And the father seemed to sober up at once as he looked at his son who was now taller than he. A balance of power was established in the apartment, albeit a precarious one, until Lena's brother went away to the army and Mamma left for their aunt's in the country.

Lena stayed on in the same apartment with her deaf grandmother and her father.

It was suggested that he undergo medical treatment, but he answered: "For me drinking is the same as living." His sister came from another city and wanted to put him in the hospital, but the old mother wept: "I feel sorry for him." Pitying her son, she would buy him a bottle herself out of her pension. The balance of power in their apartment was upset. Grandmother's room ceased to be a neutral zone. Now the father, when he got drunk with the neighbor woman, would start scandals with his own daughter. Lena went to a friend's. It was impossible to live at home. Now and then she would drop in to see her grandmother.

That day after work Lena had come home for awhile with her girlfriend. Her father was drinking with the neighbor woman, and decided his relationship with his daughter needed clarifying.

"I want to talk to you."

"I'm not talking with a drunk," Lena cut him off.

After he struck Lena, she and her friend wanted only one thing: to leave as soon as possible. But he wouldn't let them go, threatened that they would never leave, hit her again, in the face, and her glasses fell off. Without them she couldn't see a thing. Lena retreated toward the table, her fingers touched the kitchen knife...

She didn't understand how it all came about, didn't want to believe what had happened. Only in court did Lena seem to come to her senses. "What I did can never be forgiven," she said; "this will be with me all my life."

For everyone the news about the tragic outcome of this story sounded like thunder in a clear sky, like the fall of an avalanche, especially since drunkenness is a rarity in the town where this happened. But there was no clear sky in Lena's life, and the avalanche had been building not for just a day but for 20 years--from wineglass to wineglass, from scandal to scandal. For 20 years people surrounding Lena had regarded what was happening in her home as a family matter. And a tragedy took place that looked like an accident. If only everything could be written off to chance and one could find comfort in that.

When she recalls what happened, Lena even now tries to understand how she could have done it. I spoke with many people after the court hearing, and in their opinions you could sense a subtext: "Why didn't she stop? Why didn't her brakes work? After all, he was drunk but she was sober..." If everything had happened the other way around, everyone would understand: "Once you're drunk, you can't stop." Then would everything have been normal?

Their apartment, where a big family once lived, is now empty. Only the grandmother walks from room to room weeping. She walks past the cupboard where a bottle of cheap wine stands on the shelf. He and the neighbor woman, who also has a growing daughter, didn't finish drinking it that evening...

12962

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REGIONAL

VAYNO ADDRESS AT TALLINN AWARD CEREMONY

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 15 Feb 85 p 1

[Speech by Karl Genrikhovich Vayno, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, given 14 February 1985 in Tallinn's Estonia Theater on occasion of turning over to the city of Tallinn the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee: "Speeding Up the Steps of the Five-Year Plan--Award to the City of Tallinn of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee"]

[Text] In 1984, the people of Tallinn engaged in shock work. Actively preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory, they achieved new successes in the All-Union Socialist Competition, fulfilling the State Plan of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1984. These successes were singled out by a high award--the republic's capital was conferred the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

On 14 February, leading production workers, winners of the socialist competition and the party, soviet, trade-union, komsomol and economic aktiv of the city gathered in the Estonia Theater. They came here to take part in a triumphant meeting dedicated to conferring on the city the Motherland's high award.

The triumphant meeting was opened by candidate member of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, first secretary of the Tallinn Party Gorkom M. Pedak.

With great enthusiasm an honorary presidium was chosen of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet K.U. Chernenko.

The floor is turned over by those present to the warmly greeted member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia K. Vayno.

In the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the republic government, he enthusiastically and cordially greeted those present and in their name all the workers of the city on the award to Tallinn of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

It is a pleasure to see that the selfless labor of the people of Tallinn has been so highly rated by the party and the government now for the ninth time, Comrade Vayno said. We well know that retention of the banner is not easier and possibly more difficult than to receive it for one time. You have constantly retained it for no less than two five-year plans. Behind such stability stands the strenuous work of production collectives and the able organizational and political activity of party, soviet, economic, trade-union and komsomol organizations of the city.

On today's triumphant occasion, special note should be made of those collectives which on the basis of the results of the year were declared winners of the All-Union Socialist Competition. Last time there were five of them, now there are nine. As you see, there has been a marked increase in the ranks of the top producing workers, which is very gratifying.

Allow me to express profound appreciation and gratitude to the leading collectives of Leybur Association, Salvo Factory, Estknigotorg, the bus association, Santezhmontazh Trust, the Geology Administration, Yunor Combine, Agro Association and the Repair and Construction Administration No 1 as well as to those awarded the Challenge banner. Shock labor in the fourth year of the five-year plan, initiative in the competition and a high level of discipline in the fulfillment of plan targets have won for them high prestige and respect.

The year 1984 was especially noteworthy for Tallinn. For the courage displayed in fighting the fascist invaders, the city was awarded the Order of the Fatherland War 1st Degree. The 40th anniversary of Tallinn's liberation was marked triumphantly and broadly. All this evoked a great political upsurge and working enthusiasm as well as the desire for further strengthening the might of our Motherland.

And it is natural for last year to be marked by major successes in economic construction. The annual plan of sales of manufactured products and of production of the majority of the most important types of items was fulfilled by the city's enterprises ahead of schedule--on 26 December. Products were sold above plan in the amount of 34.5 million rubles and since the beginning of the five-year plan in an amount greater than 154 million rubles. At the same time production of consumer goods grew at an accelerated pace, and their quality improved.

Tallinn's labor collectives also successfully fulfilled a most important target of the party for the above-plan rise of labor productivity and

additional reduction of production cost. As a result, labor productivity exceeded planned by 1.7 percent. The entire growth of industrial production came from this.

Many efforts were required to fulfill the year's construction program, which was very strenuous. The city's construction organization assimilated 24 percent more capital investment than last year. All facilities designated in socialist commitments became operational. They include the New Tallinn sea commercial port, the priority complex of the overpass on the Pyarnu Highway, production capacities of the Tallinn Electrical Equipment Plant imeni M.I. Kalinin, a school, a kindergarten and nursery and many other new construction projects. Housing construction is proceeding successfully: the people of Tallinn have acquired more than 250,000 square meters of well-appointed housing.

Trade and personal services have developed dynamically in the city. Transport workers contributed a great deal to the well-organized work.

In a word, new high positions have been taken in all sectors of Tallinn's economy, and a solid foundation has been laid for successful completion of the five-year plan.

The people of Tallinn also confidently began 1985. Labor collectives assumed strenuous commitments and counterplans for the production of above-plan output and economy of material and labor resources.

Today we have the right to assert that the chief result of the past year and a most important sign of this year both in the economy of the city and in that of the republic as a whole is the consolidation and further development of positive tendencies characterizing qualitative changes in the economy of our country. Decisive measures adopted by the party for strengthening discipline, order and organization, raising cadre responsibility and improving the economic mechanism are having an increasingly fuller effect. The political influence of primary party organizations and labor collectives has gotten stronger.

But it would not be right to speak today solely of achievements. We must be realists and also see our weak sides, lapses and unfinished work. When we see them and when we speak openly of them, this means that we will seek ways of solving urgent problems and will be able to more quickly overcome difficulties.

First, there are still enterprises in Tallinn that are not fulfilling the plan and contractual obligations. It is true that there are fewer of them than several years ago. But they exist. And it is necessary to continue work along this direction so that the plan becomes for all an inviolable law.

It is important to struggle for the fulfillment of the plan not as a whole and in general but by means of painstaking organizational and education work to ensure the fulfillment of plan targets by each enterprise, shop, brigade and each worker at his place. And here the valuable experience of the competition's winners should help us. It is necessary to so arrange things

that the labor collectives of each sector emulate their leaders and more quickly adopt their shock signature. Relying on the achievements of the best, to bring up the weak elements--such is the task facing us.

Second, the practical side of economy of resources requires significantly more attention for the purpose of working two days a year on economized raw and other materials and fuel. The fulfillment, as the people say, of this party target will make it possible to save for the republic no less than 26 million rubles and for the city--more than 10 million rubles. This is a very solid contribution. And it would be worthwhile to spend some time working for it without sparing one's energies.

Let us honestly acknowledge that our attitude toward material resources has been far from ideal up to now. Each one of us is wounded to the heart and is frequently indignant over cases of wastefulness. It is important for this concern, for this alarm to develop into concrete action and to assume clear-cut organizational forms. This means introduction of the brigade contract and cost accounting, rationalization of labor processes and constant strict control and accounting of material assets. Here we need to achieve, I will say plainly, a radical change, to work out at every enterprise clear-cut goals and to more determinedly approach them.

Third, we need to more concretely and more deeply engage in reequipment and modernization of production. In Tallinn, there are many small enterprises with obsolete equipment and technology. And with each year this will make itself felt all the more acutely. The chief source of boosting labor productivity is new equipment and technology, mechanization and automation of production. Consequently, it is extremely important for enterprises to establish close contacts with scientific, design and planning organizations, to know the latest achievements of scientific and technical thought in one's sector and to determinedly look for ways of introducing them. It is necessary to boost the role of one's engineer cadres in reequipment.

This is for us a question of fundamental importance.

Fourth, special attention needs to be devoted to our construction people. They have to fulfill a complex program this year. The number of priority projects is growing. Among them, there are new production capacities, hospitals, large new construction sites of cultural, personal-service and social designation. This work has to be done under conditions of an acute shortage of working hands. Especially since requirements are growing for effectiveness in labor organization, for production discipline and for coordination of work for all parts of the construction conveyor. Last year our builders failed to fulfill their commitments for reducing production cost of construction. Valid complaints exist with respect to quality of work. All this needs to be more deeply analyzed, comprehended and thought about as to how to improve the course of construction.

And finally, the chief question of all--on attention to the man, to the people of labor and to their everyday needs. Moreover, not just at work but in everyday life and at their place of residence.

This year's cold winter graphically brought to light many defects, which naturally existed before but under ordinary conditions remained as it were unnoticed. To say the least, some of our municipal services and transport organizations were not at their best under the difficult winter conditions. Certain difficulties arose with respect to supply, which provoked justifiable discontent on the part of the population. It is necessary to extract from all of this a lesson for the future. Any weakness in municipal services inevitably makes itself felt and this, as a rule, occurs at a most difficult time when the situation would be difficult even without it. It needs to be foreseen.

As we see, winter still shows no sign of leaving. This means that we do not have the right to relax. Special responsibility, effectiveness and efficiency are needed in everything. The workers of Tallinn assumed for 1985 intensive commitments. Their fulfillment will require a great deal of resources and ability. But Tallinn has good old traditions, strong, united collectives and experienced heads of production. Finally the republic's capital possesses a strong party organization capable of heading any major undertaking. Hence the confidence that new advances can honorably be made.

Right now strenuous work is going on at the city's organizations for successfully completing the five-year plan. It has become a good tradition to prepare labor presents for important dates and events in the life of the republic and the country. The people of Tallinn are dedicating their achievements in their work drive for the five-year plan to the forthcoming elections to the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet and to local soviets. And it should be pointed out that these achievements are impressive. The collectives of 65 brigades and sectors, the crews of 16 vessels of the Estrybprom Association and 4,000 leaders of production have bound themselves to complete the five-year target and to successfully fulfill their commitments ahead of schedule.

Many of our pacemakers work outstripping time. Thus, since the beginning of the five-year plan, weaver M. Myannik from Keyla Factory has already fulfilled the five-year target, worker Kh. Yaanus of the Tallinn Plywood-Furniture Combine fulfilled an eight and a half year target and brigade leader G. Skilon of installation workers of Tallinstroy Trust and worker B. Yansikene of Eesti Kaabel' Plant fulfilled seven-year targets. And weaver V. Muravyeva, a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, of Baltiyskaya Manufaktura Combine has fulfilled eleven annual targets.

We have many people who work in an exemplary fashion and with inspiration. The best of them have been made candidate deputies by workers of the city.

At the last pre-election meetings and now at meetings with candidate deputies, workers of the city and the republic affirm their full and unanimous support for the internal and foreign policy of the party and the Soviet government and practical work for further strengthening the economic and defensive might of the country and boosting the well-being of the people.

A special feature of the present election campaign is what goes on on the threshold of the big celebration--the 40th anniversary of Victory. Preparations are proceeding for the 27th CPSU Congress, which will determine the strategy of the party in socialist and communist construction for the foreseeable future and directions of development of the economy for the next five-year period and to the year 2000.

All this lends a special patriotic upsurge to the election campaign and to the multi-faceted work relating to the fulfillment of plans of the last year of the five-year period.

In conclusion, Comrade Vayno once more congratulated the people of Tallinn for their big and deserved award and wished them new creative successes in their work, good health and happiness and expressed the certainty that the people of Tallinn would respond to this award with new achievements.

To the tumultuous applause of those present, Comrade Vayno turned over to the representatives of the city of Tallinn the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

In the name of communists and all workers of the city of Tallinn, Comrade Pedak expressed heart-felt gratitude and deep appreciation to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for their high opinion of the labor of the people of Tallinn and assured that they will henceforward with their labor strengthen the might of the great Motherland.

The speakers, including K. Urva, the director of Leybur Production Association, A. Popov, a brigade leader of drivers of Tallinn Bus Association and deputy to the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, E. Khiysmaa, secretary of the komsomol organization of Yunor Personal-Services Combine and A. Kyskin, secretary of the party organization of Santekhmontazh Specialized Support-Model Trust, spoke of the accomplishments of the people of Tallinn in the final year of the five-year plan and of their struggle in implementing the plans of the party as well as of the course of the widely launched socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets for 1985 and the five-year plan as a whole. The meeting's participants called for a worthy celebration of the 27th party congress and the 40th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War and of making their contribution to strengthening the economic and defensive might of our country and preservation of lasting peace.

A letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee was enthusiastically adopted.

Persons present at the meeting included N. Yuganson, member of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia and chairman of the ESSR Trade-Union Council, M. Vannas, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet, P. Palu, deputy chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers, L. Savvin, second secretary of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee, and Kh. Lumi, chairman of Tallinn Gorispolkom.

REGIONAL

VAYNO SPEECH TO SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATES

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 20 Feb 85 pp 1-2

[Speech delivered by Karl Genrikhovich Vayno, first secretary of the Central Committee of Estonia, at a meeting of voters held 19 February at the October Palace of Culture with candidate deputies to the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet for Kokhtla-Yarveskyy-Komsomol'skiy Voting District No 97: "Everything for the Good of the Motherland"]

[Text] Kokhtla-Yarve, 19 February (ETA). A meeting of voters with candidate deputy First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia Karl Genrikhovich Vayno to the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet was held in an elevated, triumphant atmosphere today at the October Palace of Culture.

Those gathered elected with great enthusiasm an honorary presidium of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by K.U. Chernenko.

The meeting was opened by First Secretary of Kokhtla-Yarve Party Gorkom Ye. Filatov. He stressed that the entire course of preparation for the elections demonstrates the indestructible unity of the people around the Communist Party and all the people's support of its internal and foreign policy.

A proxy for the candidate deputy--the director of Kokhtla-Yarve Reinforced-Concrete Product Plant V. Larionov described the life path and labor activity of K. Vayno and called upon the voters to vote unanimously for the candidates of the indestructible bloc of communists and non-party members.

Speakers at the meeting deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet brigade foreman of mine work face workers, Estonian Mine Hero of Socialist Labor E. Paap, teacher of Kokhtla-Yarve Secondary School No 13 V. Titov, secretary of the party committee of Kokhtla-Yarve Construction Trust V. Volobuyev, director of Kivili Shale Chemical Plant E. Vaas, senior cashier and controller of the Yykhvi House of Trade L. Kuus and first-year course student of Kokhtla-Yarve General Technical Faculty of Tallinn Polytechnic Institute N. Tatrokova stated that the working and living conditions of the people of Kokhtla-Yarve were improving from year to year. They spoke of the labor victories with which the city's collectives were marking the elections to the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet and local soviets of people's deputies and called upon the voters of

the Estonian Shale Basin to cast their votes on the day of the elections for representatives of the indestructible bloc of communists and non-party members.

Then K. Vayno, warmly greeted by those present, spoke.

"First of all let me express my heart-felt gratitude to the labor collectives of the construction trust and the reinforced-concrete product plant, he said, who nominated me as their candidate deputy to the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet for Kokhtla-Yarveskiy-Komsomol'skiy Voting District No 97. I am also sincerely grateful to all those who supported my candidacy and who have come here today to this pre-election meeting.

"I consider for myself the highest of honor to have the trust of the working class of the young industrial city and to represent its interests in the highest organ of the republic's state government and I want to assure you that I shall always be aware of that great responsibility with which this is connected.

"Many thanks for the warm, kind words that were just directed to me. Thank you, dear Vladimir Iosifovich, as the proxy, and thanks to the other other comrades who spoke from this podium. I am deeply moved by the cordiality of all those gathered in this hall and ascribe this first of all to our party and the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia. The Soviet people relate all their designs and all their achievements to the party, the tested vanguard of our society. They wholly support its internal and foreign policy and approve the fundamental line of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. This is a line for further improvement of all aspects of our life, strengthening of the economic might of the country and raising the well-being of the people. This is a line for the development of socialist democracy and improvement of the work of all parts of state government.

"The unity of the party and the people was displayed with full force in the course of the preparations for the elections to supreme soviets of the union republics and to local soviets. As before, the party goes to the elections in a bloc with non-party members people. This alliance has been well tested by time. And again labor collectives have named their best workers, state and party people and representatives of the people's intelligentsia as candidate deputies.

"Among the 285 registered candidate deputies to the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, 144 are workers and kolkhoz farmers and 101 are women. Each fifth candidate is younger than 30 years of age. Two-thirds are communists and komsomol members. The composition of the candidate deputies to local soviets is a mirror of the social and demographic structure of the republic's population. These are authoritative people, able to work among the masses and capable of solving responsible problems in a state manner.

"By voting for them, the true representatives of the people, the republic's workers will demonstrate once more their high political awareness and close unity around Lenin's party and the determination to strengthen further with

shock labor our economy and to develop science and culture so that tomorrow will be more beautiful and richer.

"The entire pre-election campaign in our republic is going on characterized by the practical solution of the tasks set by the April and October (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and a rising level of operation of state and economic organs. Deputies of all levels of soviets reported on their work and ispolkoms and their departments and administrations also reported. Hundreds of thousands of citizens were present at these meetings. Many of them expressed their proposals for improving the work of soviets and made critical comments. This was truly a discussion by all the people of the work of state organs and a striking display of our democracy. Very rich material was acquired for the work which the newly elected membership of people's deputies will embark on.

"In preparing for the elections, the Soviet people as always total up the results of the accomplished work and outline new advances. Permit me, K. Vayno continued, in following this tradition, to speak briefly on the development of our republic for the period since the last elections to the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet in February 1980.

"On the whole, our economy is developing in a dynamic and stable fashion. The gross national product increased almost 17 percent, and labor productivity rose significantly. We all well remember the difficulties of the first years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, especially in agriculture. The difficult weather conditions of the autumn of 1981 inflicted considerable damage and made it necessary to take a step backward. But thanks to adopted measures, the liberal aid of the state, the selfless work of rural workers and the concern of city dwellers, we were able to relatively quickly rectify the situation and to overcome the arisen difficulties. And now the republic's agriculture is on a steady rise. State plans of purchases of milk, eggs, bread and potatoes have been successfully fulfilled. A record milk yield was obtained per cow--3,855 kilograms. We now do not have a single unprofitable farm.

"I began my discussion of the economy specifically with agriculture with a definite purpose. It required the special attention of party and soviet organs, and many resources were allocated for the countryside. And it is now gratifying to realize that the big efforts were not made in vain. This year our republic's agricultural workers set themselves the objective of undertaking the solution of new tasks designated by the food program. This will not be easy to achieve, especially in regard to meat. But all of us will strive for this. And I am confident that the workers from the city will not remain on the sidelines with respect to the solution of such an important problem.

"As for the development of industry in past years, it proceeded in the rhythm of the five-year plan. Each year state plan targets were confidently fulfilled for basic indicators, output of the most important types of products and upgrading of their quality.

"Thirty-five industrial facilities went into operation or underwent capital reconstruction. They include such large ones like power units at Tallinn Iru TETs, a brick-making plant in Vuru, a packing combine in Tallinn and a chrome-leather plant in Narva. New capacities went into operation in Tallinn's plants Tarbeklaas, Estoplast and Teras, the Payde Plant for Whole-Milk Substitutes and the Valga and Vyrü bread-making plants.

"Much that is new has appeared on the industrial map of Kokhtla-Yarve. Facilities also went into operation for production of shale at the October Open Pit Mine for the production of formaldehyde in Kiviylü and sulfuric acid at Slantsekhim Association and a plant for wood-shaving board at Pyussi; a new production building was turned over to Noorus Sowing Association. Construction is going on of a modern furniture factory and a shop for benzoic acid.

"In four years of this five-year plan Kokhtla-Yarve enterprises sold manufactured products in the amount of 34 million rubles above plan. Compared to 1980, the level of production grew 1.2-fold. Production has increased of mineral fertilizers and many products of shale chemistry, ready-made garments, and slabs [plity] for the furniture industry. Consumer goods were produced in the amount of 8 million rubles above the planned target.

"In a word, the city's industrial potential is growing stronger from year to year. And this is gratifying. Because, when production develops, the city itself develops and prospects are expanded for housing construction, civic improvements and better services for the population.

"In Kokhtla-Yarve in the past five years, no less than 160,000 square meters of new housing went into operation. This is more than was designated by the plan. Even in the last five-year plan, the last barracks were liquidated in the city. Kokhtla-Yarve today has no broken-down housing. Capital and current repair plans are being fulfilled. Behind all this lies a great deal of painstaking work by the city party committee and deputies of the city soviet.

"All of us well know how difficult it is to solve questions connected with housing. Many families are still waiting their turn for accommodations. And here it is very important that all the monetary capital that is allocated for housing construction and for the repair of housing is used in full.

"Each time on coming to Kokhtla-Yarve, you see in its appearance some new features and gratifying changes. New beautiful microrayons are growing, a new television center has gone into operation, the doors of the automotive school have opened, new avenues have been laid, trees have been planted and barber shops, dining rooms and children's parks have been opened. Just in improvements of the city, more than 12 million rubles were invested in more than 12 million rubles.

"But such is life, it constantly brings new questions to the fore. And they have to be solved, capital must be procured and people found to do the work. Recently the newspaper PRAVDA described in detail how this is done in Kokhtla-

Yarve and showed, if one can so express oneself, the work kitchen of the city soviets, the experience of its managers and people of initiative determinedly seeking achievements of objectives. All that is left is to wish that the new membership of the city soviet that will be elected on 24 February continues this good traditions and fills them with new content and new experience.

"Life in Kokhtla-Yarve, like that of any other city or village, cannot be separated from the life of the republic and from its economic and social development. Here is a concrete example of how all the beneficial changes that have been occurring in the republic as a whole in recent years are reflected most vividly.

"I would not want to tire your attention with a profusion of figures. I shall only cite a few that are the most characteristic and outstanding of their kind. Thus the annual volume of capital investment into the republic's economy exceeds one billion rubles. Milk production on kolkhozes and sovkhoses, that is in the public sector, has passed one million tons a year. The total floorspace for a single city dweller increased from 15.9 to 17.4 square meters in the past five years, while wages increased in this time from 180 to 207 rubles. Payments and benefits from public consumption funds have reached one billion rubles.

"The economy is developing and together with it our opportunities grow and life is becoming better. The connection here is most direct.

"The last two years have been particularly successful for us, when the rate of development grew. Moreover, all growth came from growth of labor productivity. The number of enterprises not fulfilling the plan has been reduced. There were only three of them last year. Contractual obligations are being better fulfilled, and enterprises have begun to operate more uniformly.

"This speaks of the fact that the course taken by the party for strengthening discipline, organization and order in all parts of production and management and for increasing responsibility of personnel, rewarding initiative and the creative search is becoming increasingly felt. On the basis of the work for the past year, we have achieved a long-awaited victory in the All-Union Socialist Competition. The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee awarded to Estonian SSR the Challenge Red Banner. The republic's workers received with joy and pride the high honorary award. And there is no doubt that it will inspire all of us to work still better and more efficiently.

"Two Challenge Red Banners have come to Kokhtla-Yarve. One was awarded to the collective of the construction trust fulfilled last year's strenuous plan, achieved high indicators in the socialist competition and put important priority projects into operation with good quality. The other went to the Estonian Production Association with inscription on the All-Union Role of Honor at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

"Permit me with all my heart to congratulate our construction workers and miners on their merited award.

"The republic's achievements in economic and social development in the time that has passed since the former elections to the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet are substantial and visible. But there is also no doubt, K. Vayno noted, that the results could be more impressive and we could move forward at a more rapid pace if party, soviet and economic organs more energetically solved questions of intensification of production. The old type of economic thinking is still alive--sometimes daring is lacking for adoption of decisions connected with a certain risk, and precious time is lost in waiting. In technical policy, system and consistency are not always maintained.

"Today our party and local soviet organs are doing a great deal of work in the light of the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko given at a meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee on 15 November of last year when the draft of the plan of economic and social development of the country for 1985 was being studied. He then pointed out that the chief task that should permeate the work of all sectors and all enterprises is to better manage, to more efficiently utilize capacities and resources and to work more effectively without breakdowns. The distinguishing feature of the moment is to have rationalization encompass all parts of the production process and to increase the responsibility of each person for the common cause.

"In this connection I would like to say a few words on the inculcation of such essential qualities of the working person as conscientiousness and thrift. We all deeply respect conscientious people who know and love their work. But next to them, in the same collective, there are frequently encountered undisguised hack workers and pushers, to whom the concept of labor honor is unknown. Finally, there are simply incompetent, worthless workers. Quite probably, each of us could cite tens of examples of slovenly, muddled work performed by some one. How many unpleasantnesses, inconveniences and strained nerves come from this. All this we well know and are familiar with. Society suffers tremendous losses because of an irresponsible attitude toward the entrusted task.

"How do you get each person to regard his job with honor? It is difficult to provide here any sort of prescription. And the fact is that there probably is none. Yet people are not born professionals or masters of their craft, they become that way.

"Love and respect for work are inculcated from childhood years, but much still remains to be done here by school and family. One other thing is clear: one can love and respect that work which he knows well. This means that it is necessary to teach professional mastery to a person so that he knows his craft not just somehow but genuinely. And there is still another very important factor: it is necessary to always separate well-performed from sloppy work so that they are not alongside of each other when it comes to material remuneration of labor. Here a great deal depends on the collective, on the fundamental character of management and on all the rest. We do not have the right to indifferently pass over sloppy work. It is by no means a private matter that someone does not want to work as he should.

"Another very important question that I would like to dwell on is thrift. This is a term that is at the same time moral and economic. As we know, the party set this year a very specific task for all sectors, for all without exception labor collectives--to work as a minimum two days with economized raw and other materials and fuel. At most enterprises, clear-cut, well-grounded plans of practical operation of economy already have been worked out and strict control established over their fulfillment. A point of departure of economical management has been and continues to be a person's attitude toward the public good, efficiency of labor at each job, initiative and breadth of outlook. Economy is specifically becoming in our time a most important source of production growth. Calculations show that a more rational and efficient use of basic forms of raw and other materials, fuel and electric power and the reduction of norms of their use will make it possible to fully cover their deficit and to achieve balanced plans. This would be a solid addition to the national income and the chief source of improvement of our life.

"Thrift and conscientious attitude toward labor, not requiring any kind of capital investment, will make it possible to achieve a tremendous gain. For all of us together and for each one individually. And it is no accident that the party with such directness sets us the task of inculcating these qualities in each worker. Valentina Golubeva, a remarkable weaver from Ivanovo and deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, devoted a passionate statement to this problem recently on the pages of IZVESTIYA. I believe that it would be useful to discuss in each labor collective the questions she raised and to conduct an open and direct discussion on working honor. Naturally, our life does not consist solely of labor activity. Free time is becoming of increasing value, and its role is growing in the spiritual development of the individual.

"The cultural level of the Soviet people is growing from year to year. Our people are reading more, going to exhibitions and concerts more and are engaging more in artistic work. In a relatively short period of time, the individual's cultural milieu has radically changed, and opportunities have become significantly broader for the acquisition of spiritual values. All this incontrovertibly proves the findings of sociological studies conducted both in our republic and in the country as a whole.

"Against this background, we cannot but help be concerned by the futility and absence of spirituality in the way some people who have just begun an independent life spend their time. Here is where drunkenness, hooliganism and other faults have their start. This question is also pertinent to Kokhtla-Yarve.

"What should be done here? It is difficult to give any kind of simple answer. We are dealing with complex phenomena, which means that they have to be approached comprehensively. I am convinced that a great deal depends here on the organization of people's free time, first of all of those who do not know how to occupy themselves. It is necessary to divert and to provide with sound cultural recreation and with useful and interesting study, sports and tourism for the free time of young people and to draw them away from the street and from doubtful company.

"The Soviet people are engaged in a great creative work. We have outlined far-reaching plans, the deputy candidate said later on. Peace is needed for their application. All the peoples of the planet need it. Perhaps mankind today is faced with no more important task than preservation of peace and averting the threat of nuclear war.

"Unfortunately, because of the irresponsible actions of the U.S. administration and the aggressive NATO bloc, the international situation has become charged and heated to a dangerous point. It has become markedly colder, if one could put it that way, in the world.

"What forces are capable of making a turn for the better in the contemporary world? And are there in general prerequisites for such a turn? These questions vitally concern millions of people on the earth.

"We remain optimists and are profoundly convinced that such forces do exist that can stop war and save the world from destruction. There is an inexorable logic in the fact that in addition to activation of the aggressive circles of imperialism, forces opposing them from the side of peace are expanding and becoming stronger. They are first of all the community of socialist states, the main bulwark of peace. They are the communist movement, the most systematic and organized antiwar forces. They are the unaligned movement, uniting tens of developing countries. They are the mass antiwar movement in the West reflecting the growing concern of people for their future and for the future of their children.

"The Soviet Union is the personification of the forces of peace. Its fundamental peace-loving policy is being increasingly better understood in all corners of the planet and has gained the deep respect of all progressive mankind. History has repeatedly shown that attempts to speak to our country in the language of threats from a position of force is a hopeless undertaking. And one cannot help but remind those who have a short memory how one such adventure ended 40 years ago. Our and future generations will always hold sacred the achievement of the Soviet soldier who brought freedom to the long-suffering earth. We shall never forget those tremendous sacrifices that the Soviet people made in the last war. There could hardly be anyone who knows better than us the true price of peace. For this reason we support with all our hearts the efforts of the party's Central Committee, the government of our country and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko personally for strengthening the security of our Motherland and for the consistent and positive policy aimed at the preservation of peace.

"We believe in our strength and are certain of the rightness of our cause. We love our land on which we were born and are working. We value our most just socialist system won with Great October and we cherish our Soviet way of life. And we are ready to defend all this because we cannot think of being without it.

"This coming Sunday all of us will go to voting districts in order to again express our unanimity, to strengthen further with our indomitable will the might of our Motherland and to strengthen the power of the working people.

"Those to whom the people will entrust the high title of deputy will be faced with a great deal of organizational work. The 11th Five-Year Plan is coming to an end and preparations are proceeding for the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and for the 45th anniversary of the restoration of the Soviet Power in Estonia. The 27th party congress lies ahead. "For us communists, preparation for the congress," Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized, "is a period of understanding and summarizing what has been achieved, a period of active strengthening of everything positive that we have attained. It is a time of drawing lessons from mistakes that were made, of self-critical analysis of defects, of determination of ways of overcoming them and what is most important--of ways of solving new major tasks." This instruction can fully apply to the work of the soviets; this task was fulfilled by the final pre-election campaign.

"The Soviet people, going forward to meet major events in the life of the party and the country, are ready to make a maximum contribution to the fulfillment of state plans and socialist commitments. In the first ranks of this struggle for the attainment of new gains, march the deputies. Their detachment very soon will be renewed. The coming elections will infuse a fresh current into the work of the soviets. And they will be able to more actively and even better realize the potential of their sovereignty and to achieve new big successes.

"In conclusion, K. Vayno once more cordially thanked them for showing their high trust in allowing him to once more be a candidate deputy to the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet in the name of Kokhtla-Yarve, the young growing industrial city, and wished the people of Kokhtla-Yarve happiness, health and successes in labor.

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REGIONAL

LITHUANIA'S GRISHKYAVICHUS SPEAKS ON ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 8 May 85 pp 1-2

Triumphal Meeting in Vilnius

[Excerpts] On 7 May, a triumphal meeting was held in Vilnius Sports Palace of representatives of party, soviet and public organizations, labor collectives and military units dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War.

Here there gathered together veterans of the revolution and the Great Patriotic War, leading production workers, workers in culture and science, representatives of young people and military personnel.

The presidium included Comrades P. Grishkyavichus, V. Astrauskas, A. Barkauskas, Yu. Bernatavichyus, V. Brazauskas, N. Dybenko, A. Kayryalis, V. Mikuchyauskas, R. Songayla, A. Ferensas, P. Ignotas, V. Kardamavichyus, Yu. Petkyavichyus, P. Shileykis, the deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet and the republic's Council of Ministers, First Deputy Commander of Troops of the Red-Banner Baltic Military District Lieutenant General V.I. Grishin, First Deputy Chief of the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Baltic Military District Major General N.M. Boyko, member of the Military Council of the Twice Red Banner Baltic Border District of the USSR Committee for State Security Major General I.I. Matveyev, a group of war veterans from the hero cities of Moscow, Leningrad and Odessa who liberated Vilnius and the republic from the fascist invaders and responsible party, soviet, trade-union and komsomol personnel.

The triumphal meeting was opened by First Secretary of Vilnius Party Gorkom V. Mikuchyauskas.

The floor is given to member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania P. Grishkyavichus:

Address by P.P. Grishkyavichus

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 8 May 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] Dear Comrades!

Our entire boundless country is marking these days a glorious all-people's celebration--the 40th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War.

Permit me in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers to congratulate you warmly and cordially and through you congratulate all the workers of the republic on this great and memorable celebration.

The workers of our republic, like all the Soviet people, mark this happy celebration of Victory in a setting of high political and labor uplift brought on by the decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The destruction of German fascism and then of Japanese militarism made a profound impact on the entire course of world development. Favorable conditions were created for the struggle of the laboring masses for their social and national liberation. The positions of progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces were strengthened. The influence of communist and workers parties grew. The world system of socialism emerged and is successfully developing. The process of breakdown of the colonial system of imperialism was accelerated, culminating in its crash. The general crisis of capitalism is deepening and continues to deepen. Imperialism's sphere of influence has narrowed. The workers movement in capitalist countries has been significantly intensified and has achieved major successes. The prestige of communist parties has grown and their influence has increased. The world revolutionary process, initiated by Great October, has acquired powerful impetus.

The decisive factor of our Victory in the Great Patriotic War was the fact that the Communist Party--Lenin's party--stood at the head of the all-people's struggle against Hitler's invaders. This, comrades, is a lesson of history that is of lasting importance.

The mighty force of brotherhood of the Soviet peoples was tempered and matured in the crucible of most difficult ordeals. The war drew even more closely together all the nations and nationalities of our country and more solidly cemented our multinational Soviet state. It convincingly showed that the mighty unified Soviet Union, created by the will of the peoples, is invincible.

The Lithuanian people, like all the other Soviet peoples, have always cherished and will forever cherish this friendship like the apple of one's eye.

In this triumphant hour of celebration, we express once more our profound gratitude and unlimited appreciation to all the fraternal peoples, and first of all to the Great Russian people, who bore on their shoulders the main burden of the war. We express the deepest of gratitude to the liberating soldiers, partisans and underground fighters, to all who did not spare their blood or life but forged Victory over the enemy!

Comrades! Soviet Lithuania, which had just assumed the path of socialism, became one of the first victims of Hitler's invasion. Thus began the dark years of fascist occupation. The best sons and daughters of Soviet Lithuania stood up against Hitler's hordes from the first days of the war. They fought and believed that the sun of liberty would nevertheless rise. And it did rise. The defenders of Moscow, Stalingrad, Leningrad and other hero cities bore it in their strong arms.

In June 1944, after the successful battles for Belorussia, the way to the liberation of Soviet Lithuania became open. It was liberated by the troops of the 1st Baltic Front under the command of General of the Army, subsequently Marshal of the Soviet Union, Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan and the troops of the 3rd Belorussian Front whose commander was General of the Army Ivan Danilovich Chernyakhovskiy. The first to approach our capital Vilnius were units of the 3rd Guards Mechanized Corps of Guards Lieutenant General, subsequently Colonel General, of Tank Forces Viktor Timofeyevich Obukhov. Forces of the 5th Army of Lieutenant General, subsequently Marshal of the Soviet Union, Nikolay Ivanovich Krylov advanced on Vilnius from the north and northeast and the forces of the 5th Guards Tank Army of Marshal, subsequently Chief Marshal of Armored Tank Forces, Pavel Alekseyevich Rotmistrov from the south and southeast. Fierce fighting for the liberation of the republic's capital began. Despite the determined resistance of the Hitlerites, on 13 July 1944 the city of Vilnius was liberated. In the fighting for Vilnius, the Soviet forces displayed an example of mass heroism. Twenty formations and units of the Soviet Army, especially distinguishing themselves in the fighting, were awarded the title of Vilnius. Thirty-one formations were awarded USSR orders.

Following liberation of the capital of Soviet Lithuania--Vilnius--troops of the 1st Baltic and the 3rd Belorussian Front continued their advance to the west. Overcoming the determined resistance of the enemy, Soviet forces broke through to the Baltic Sea. At last on 28 January 1945, after a lengthy assault, the city of Klaypeda was liberated. All of Soviet Lithuania was cleared of Hitler's invaders. The banner of liberty proudly shone over the entire territory of the republic.

The Motherland valued highly the liberators of Soviet Lithuania. A total of 295 formations and units and tens of thousands of soldiers and officers were awarded orders and medals of the USSR for their heroism and valor displayed in the fighting for the liberation of Soviet Lithuania. More than 300 fighting men were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. The names of cities of the republic were conferred on 118 formations and units which had liberated them.

Fighting for the liberation of Soviet Lithuania was difficult. Our troops had to repel many counterattacks of the German fascist invaders and to overcome many lines of their strongly ensconced defense. Losses were inevitable. For the liberation of Soviet Lithuania 80,000 Soviet soldiers suffered the death of the brave. The Lithuanian people will eternally cherish the memory of those who fell for the freedom of our land. In their memory, memorials and monuments have been erected and kolkhozes, schools, streets, ships, pioneer groups have been given their names. Books are written about them. Songs are composed. They will always be in our hearts. Evidence of this is our work aimed at strengthening the economic and defensive might of the Motherland and preservation of peace on the whole earth.

A worthy contribution to the all-people's struggle against the enemy was also made by the Lithuanian people. The 16th Lithuanian Red Banner Klaypeda Infantry Division together with other units of the Soviet Army took an active part in the liberation of their native land. Routing the enemy, the formation's fighting men fought gallantly on Orlov ground and the Kursk bend [Kurskaya dug]. They drove the Hitlerite invaders off Belorussian soil and freed Lithuania and Latvia. They liberated 648 populated places from the fascist invaders and put out of commission 30,000 enemy soldiers and officers, took 12,000 prisoners and destroyed much military materiel. For having distinguished themselves in fighting, more than 13,000 fighting men of the division were awarded USSR orders and medals, and the title of Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred on 12 of them. The exploits of the fighting men of the 16th Lithuanian Infantry Division will eternally remain in the people's memory.

Comrades! The inexhaustible sources of the vital power of the socialist order were opened with their new facets in the years of peaceful labor.

Our people had to begin postwar revival under exceptionally difficult conditions. In Lithuania alone, industry's production capacities in 1944 compared to 1940 had been reduced by almost two-thirds. Especially in the cities, housing and cultural and personal-service facilities were largely destroyed. Great damage had been inflicted on agriculture. The total material damage imposed on the republic's economy amounted to 17 billion rubles (in 1941 prices).

Tremendous efforts were required by the party and the people to revive the economy destroyed by the war. The difficulties were colossal. But they did not inspire in the people either despondency or doubt or vacillation. The postwar difficulties primarily gave rise to great energy. The fighting people showed themselves with new force as creative people.

On this triumphant day, we again turn with words of utmost heartfelt gratitude to the Leninist Central Committee of our party, to the Soviet government and to all the fraternal Soviet peoples who with their international aid helped the working people of Soviet Lithuania heal the grievous wounds of war and to rise rapidly to unprecedented heights of economic, social and spiritual progress.

Industry has developed especially rapidly in the republic. In 1984 compared to 1945, industrial output had grown 173.5-fold. New sectors of industry have been created in the republic: machine-tool building, radio equipment, petroleum refining, shipbuilding and a number of others.

A big jump was made in the production of electric power. In 1984 compared to 1940, its production had grown more than 209-fold. Atomic energy has started to be developed. The whole country is helping in the construction of the Ignalinskaya Atomic Electric Power Station, where the first reactor with its one million and a half kilowatts--the most powerful in the world--is already in operation.

In surveying everything achieved by us in the postwar decades, we mark on the basis of its worth the tremendous contribution of our builders. They carried out the most difficult effort of postwar restoration in a shock work manner.

The transformed Lithuanian village is unrecognizable. In place of hundreds of thousands of tiny individual farms, where manual labor predominated, we now have in the countryside only large agricultural enterprises that are well provided with the latest equipment and are able to effectively employ achievements of science and technology and progressive methods of labor. All this has created conditions for a significant increase in the production of agricultural products. In 1984, gross yield of grain compared to 1945 had increased 2.5-fold. In the same period, meat production increased 6.8 fold and that milk--4.1-fold.

A burdensome heritage of the past--the homestead system--is disappearing. In the past 15 years, about 100,000 homesteads have been torn down. On most kolkhozes and sovkhoses, work is being concluded on the formation of well-appointed central villages with needed social and cultural facilities. Today general-educational schools are in operation on all kolkhozes and sovkhoses. There are stores, out-patient clinics or medical stations. Almost all the farms have houses of culture, public dining rooms and personal-service centers. Everything is being done so that by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan practically every farm will have its kindergarten and nurseries.

Major successes have been attained in other sectors of the economy and in the sphere of culture, science, education and health care.

Comrades! While noting what has been achieved, we communists are at the same time thinking of the future. The 11th Five-Year plan has come to its finish line. We need to successfully complete work relating to the fulfillment of plans of economic and social development of the present year and to ensure thereby the confident start of the next five-year plan.

We need more quickly, as is required by the decree of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, to achieve the transition to the rails of intensification of production. We do not as yet use efficiently production capital, and achievements of scientific and technical progress are not being introduced in a timely way. In a word, our reserves for increasing the rate of economic development are still large. They need to be fully utilized.

A subject of special concern of the party and all party and soviet organizations is further development of agriculture. At the present time, the efforts of party, soviet and economic organs and of all rural workers need to be concentrated in order not only to strengthen but also to systematically develop in the future the positive tendencies in the agrarian sector of the economy and to bolster intensiveness of agricultural production.

Comrades! The lessons of the Great Patriotic War are of great importance. "The chief one of them," it is emphasized in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the 40th anniversary of Victory, "is that it is necessary to fight against war until it starts. Historical experience teaches that in order to uphold peace, united, coordinated and active actions of all peace-loving forces against the aggressive, adventurist course of imperialism are needed. It is necessary to increase the vigilance of peoples, to guard and to multiply the gains of socialism."

This is especially important now when reactionary imperialist forces, first of all the ruling clique of the United States of America, ignoring the grim lessons of history, push peace toward nuclear castraphoe. They unbridely inflame the arms race, carrying it already into space and are trying to dictate from a position of strength their will on the peoples of the entire world.

The Soviet Union together with the fraternal socialist countries firmly and consistently stands for the elimination of the threat of war. This was again confirmed at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The republic's workers, like all the Soviet people, wholly and unanimously support the internal and foreign policy of our party and the decisive actions of the CPSU Central Committee for wrecking the adventurist plans of international imperialism, strengthening the defense capability of our Motherland and the fighting might of the Soviet Armed Forces.

On this triumphant day, permit me, dear comrades, to assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that the communists and working people of Lithuania will do everything to mark the coming 27th party congress with new achievements for the well-being of our great Soviet Motherland.

Long live the great Soviet people--a victorious people, a creative people.

Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

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REGIONAL

HEALTH MINISTRY ORDERS PROMOTE DOVZHENKO'S ANTIALCOHOL WORK

Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 15, 8 Apr 85 p 15

[Article under the rubric "NEDELYA Received an Answer": "One Can Treat, One Must Treat"]

[Text] In issue No 9 of this year, NEDELYA published our reader's letter "The Son Is Perishing." The letter stated that it is essential to establish a school for key personnel, a school for physicians mastering the method of Dr A.R. Dovzhenko, who is successfully treating alcoholism (A. Dovzhenko works at the Republic Narcological Psychotherapeutical Center in Feodosiya).

The editor's office received an answer to this statement from Yu.F. Isakov, deputy health minister of the USSR. The response says:

"The USSR Ministry of Health is paying the most serious attention to the development of new means and methods of treating alcoholism and to putting the advanced experience in the work of the narcological institutions into practice.

"On 20 April 1984, the USSR Ministry of Health approved the methodical recommendations 'Organization of the Stress Psychotherapy of Alcoholics Under Out-patient Conditions' in accordance with the experience in the work of the Republic Narcological Psychotherapeutical Center. A methodical letter was sent to the directors of the narcological institutions and to the center in support of psychiatrists-narcologists undergoing training in Feodosiya to master the experience of the work of the physician A.R. Dovzhenko.

"On 15 June 1984, the USSR Ministry of Health issued Order No 692 'On Putting the Experience of the Work of the Physician A.R. Dovzhenko Into Practice'. In December 1984 in Moscow, seminars were held for the psychiatrists-narcologists of Moscow and Moscow Oblast. The physician A.R. Dovzhenko presented reports at the seminars on his experience in his work in treating alcoholics.

"In January 1985, to establish the most favorable conditions for the work of the physician A.R. Dovzhenko, the Republic Narcological Psychotherapeutical Center was given new premises, additional physicians and mid-level medical personnel were assigned, and there was a significant increase in appropriations for the acquisition of medical equipment.

"The implementation of the indicated measures will permit the center to provide medical help to a significantly greater number of alcoholics every year.

"On 4 March 1985, after the statement of the illustrated weekly NEDELYA to the USSR Ministry of Health, Comrade A.R. Dovzhenko, director of the Republic Narcological Psychotherapeutical Center, was invited to take part in the development of additional measures for the training of psychiatrists-narcologists at the center.

"On 15 March 1985, the USSR issued Order No 297 'On the Training of Psychiatrists-Narcologists on the Basis of the Republic Narcological Psychotherapeutical Center (Feodosiya)', in accordance with which the training of physicians will take place over 3 months at the Ukrainian Institute for the Improvement of Physicians in Khar'kov and at the center in Feodosiya. In 1985, 12 physicians will be trained at the center and in 1986, the Ukrainian Institute for the Improvement of Physicians will carry out a special series on psychotherapy for 35 physicians from various regions of the country.

"The 11 March 1985 Order No 274 of the USSR Ministry of Health regulates the system for sending alcoholics to the center and selection for treatment.

"The right to send alcoholics to the Republic Narcological Psychotherapeutical Center in Feodosiya was granted to the ministries of health of the autonomous republics, to the directors of the central health offices of the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Moscow Oblispolkom, and the Leningrad Gorispolkom and to the chiefs of the kray and oblast health sections."

It was a businesslike and specific response and, the main thing, it includes a clear program for future work. One should merely note that the physicians who will go through the training course will begin to work independently and will need the support and help of local health authorities. For it is not always easy for something new to break through, even when it is quite useful. We hope that the USSR Ministry of Health will take all measures to see that the students of A.R. Dovzhenko receive this support and help.

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REGIONAL

BSSR SUPREME SOVIET DECREE ON ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENSES CODE

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 25 Apr 85 p 3

[Decree signed by I. Polyakov, chairman of the BSSR Supreme Soviet, and Ye. Chagina, secretary of the BSSR Supreme Soviet: "Ukase of the BSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: On the System for Putting Into Effect the BSSR Code on Administrative Offenses"]

[Text] Minsk, 18 Apr--In accordance with the 6 December 1984 decree of the BSSR Supreme Soviet "On Putting Into Effect the BSSR Code on Administrative Offenses" (BSSR Collection of Laws, No 35, 1984, p 506), the BSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees:

1. Henceforth, until the legislation of the Belorussian SSR is made to conform to the Code of the Belorussian SSR on administrative offenses, the legislative acts of the Belorussian SSR in force and other normative acts on administrative offenses of citizens and officials are to be applied, to the extent that they do not conflict with the Code.
2. The rules on administrative offenses established by the legislative bases of the USSR and the union republics and contained in the Code of the Belorussian SSR on administrative offenses are applied from the day that the bases went into effect, that is, 1 March 1981, in accordance with the 19 February 1981 ukase of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium "On the System for Putting Into Effect the Legislative Bases of the USSR and the Union Republics on Administrative Offenses (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR, No 8, 1981, p 178).
3. Unless otherwise provided for by the present ukase, the Code of the Belorussian SSR on administrative offenses is applied to administrative offenses arising in connection with administrative offenses committed after 31 May 1985.
4. The order established by the Code for the production of cases on administrative offenses also extends to offenses committed before the Code was put into effect.
5. The rules foreseen by Part 2, Article 35 of the Code for the application of administrative penalties also extend to offenses committed prior to 1 June 1985.
6. The decrees passed prior to 1 June 1985 on the application of administrative penalties are executed in the order established by the Code.

Regarding persons subjected to administrative penalties prior to 1 June 1985, the deferment of the execution of the decree on the application of administrative penalties may be applied as provided for by Article 280 of the Code.

7. The confiscation of finished output, raw materials and production implements, as provided for by Article 155 of the Code, may only be effected for those persons committing an administrative offense after 31 May 1985.

8. The BSSR Council of Ministers is to make the resolutions of the Government of the Belorussian SSR correspond to the Code of the Belorussian SSR on administrative offenses.

9. The present ukase goes into effect 1 June 1985.

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REGIONAL

BELORUSSIAN CP CC PLENUM ON REPUBLIC ECONOMY HELD 5 MAY

Plenum Information Report

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 7 May 85 p 1

[Unsigned Article: "Information Report on the Plenum of the Belorussian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The 23rd Plenum of the Belorussian CP Central Committee was held on 5 May in Minsk. N.N. Slyun'kov, the first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, gave a report on "The Results of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations for Fulfilling the Decisions of the Plenum and for a Fitting Greeting of the 27th CPSU Congress" at the plenum.

The following spoke in the discussions on the report during the sessions: S.T. Kabyak, the first secretary of the Vitebsk Obkom of the Belorussian CP; V.V. Rusak, a calender machinist from the Bobryskshina Production Association; A.S. Kamay, the first secretary of the Gomel Obkom of the Belorussian CP; A.L. Davidchik, the head of the stock-rearing farm of the Kolkhoz im. Zhdanov in the Novogrudskiy Rayon; V.V. Grigor'yev, the chairman of the ispolkom of the Brest Oblast Council of People's Deputies; K.I. Turovich, a secretary of the Minsk OBkom of the Belorussian CP; I.A. Stavrovskaya, the minister of the BSSR Food Industry; A.P. Martysyuk, the first secretary of the Slutsk Gorkom of the Belorussian CP; A.I. Dubko, the chairman of the Progress Kolkhoz of Grodnenskiy Rayon and a Hero of Socialist Labor; V.V. Savich, the first secretary of the Partizanskiy Raykom of the Belorussian CP of Minsk; V.N. Shantarovich, a brigade-leader of house-painters of the Zhlobinskaya PMK (mobile mechanized column)-40 of the Gomel'sel'stroy Trust; and Ye.T. Borodin, the general director of the Minsk Production Association for Computer Technology.

The plenum adopted decrees on the question discussed which are being published in the press.

Slyun'kov Plenum Speech

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 7 May 85 pp 1-3

[Unsigned Article: "The Results of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations for Fulfilling the Decisions of the Plenum and for a Fitting Greeting of the 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] N.N. Slyun'kov stated in his report that the communists and workers of the republic, as well as of the country as a whole, have received the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee with warm approval. The plenum set the date of convocation and the agenda of the 27th Party Congress, and it examined the tasks connected with its preparation and execution. The congress will become a landmark in the development of the country. Its significance is determined by the paramount importance of the questions submitted for discussion, by the nature of the current period, and by the novelty and range of the tasks confronting society.

Less than 10 months remain until the 27th Congress. This should be a time of intensive and comprehensive work, and a time of bold decisions and energetic activity. It is necessary to analyze thoroughly, exactly and self-critically and to evaluate realistically the results of what has been done since the 26th CPSU Congress, to generalize and to arm ourselves with the best experience, to uncover shortcomings and omissions, and to determine the prospects for further development.

Outstanding and positive improvements have occurred in the republic's national economy during the present five-year plan. The rates of growth of the national income are exceeding the expansion rates of the gross social product by 5.4 points. This is convincing evidence of the trend that was projected for an increase of production efficiency.

However, if one appraises what has been achieved from the standpoints of the demands of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, then there are no bases for complacency. Far from everything has been done for a decisive turn towards intensive management techniques. The BSSR Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry], Minmyasomolprom [Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry], Minpromstroy [Ministry of Industrial Construction] and Mogilev Oblast have not met the goals of industrial output for four years. Plans for oil refining and for the production of mineral fertilizers and chemical fibers and threads have not been fulfilled. A significant amount of machine tools, household refrigerators, fabrics, footwear, knitted outerwear and underwear and other products has been underproduced. Plans for purchases of certain types of agricultural products have also not been fulfilled.

The party is pushing a major acceleration of scientific and technical progress to the forefront as the chief strategic lever for stimulating the national economy. In the current five-year plan, the machine tool builders of Belorussia have developed and assimilated [the production of] more than 500 types of machines, lathes, instruments and automation equipment. The

production of lathes with numerical control has more than doubled, and that of automatic lines has increased 1.7-fold. More than 4,000 automated and integrated-mechanized sections, shops and factories and 3,000 processing centers, and as many manipulators and robots, are operating in the industry. But, as before, the share of manual labor remains high and now constitutes 28 percent. There is much obsolete technical equipment in the republic. In machine building, for example, about one-third of the metal-cutting machine tools and of the forge-and-pressing machines have been in operation for 15 years and longer.

The ministries and departments and the managers of enterprises and of associations must accelerate the development of their own machine-building bases for sharply increasing the output of essential means of mechanization and automation, of special types of equipment, and of automated means of control and monitoring.

The chief thing which attention must be concentrated on is the transition to fundamentally new technological systems, and to machines and mechanisms of the latest generations which provide the highest efficiency. The most advanced technology, which will guarantee a growth of labor productivity not by 5-10 percent but by many times must be introduced at accelerated rates. We essentially have to re-arm all the branches of the national economy on the basis of the contemporary achievements of science and technology. In the 12th Five-Year Plan, it will already be necessary to bring the replacement of machine tools and equipment up to 6-8 percent annually instead of the current rate of 2 percent.

N.N. Slyun'kov dwelled further on the goals for accelerating scientific and technical progress and for increasing production efficiency during the 12th Five-Year Plan and up to the year 2000. The need to convert more actively to flexible automated production units, to robotic systems, to micro-processor technology and to automated design equipment was emphasized. With this goal in mind, the importance of scientific and technical programs must be increased, and the potentialities of the program goal-directed method in developing long-term, five-year and annual plans must be utilized more widely.

As was noted at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the decisive role in accelerating scientific and technical progress is being assigned to machine building. A priority nature must be given to its development. This task is especially urgent for Belorussia. The production of this branch constitutes 27 percent of the total output of industrial production in the republic. Party committees and economic organs must analyze to what extent these products meet the requirements of scientific and technical progress. There is one goal here--to convert more quickly to the output of new generations of machines and of equipment which will be able to facilitate the introduction of progressive technology, to increase labor productivity many times, to reduce materials consumption, and to raise the yield on capital productivity.

Most importantly, we must improve machine tool manufacturing and accelerate the development of instrument making, of electrical technology and electronics, and of computer technology. The BSSR Gosplan, oblispolkoms and managers of

associations and enterprises must establish concrete measures for increasing the growth rates of the machine-building branches by 1.5--2-fold in the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress is the most reliable method for achieving the world's highest level of social labor productivity in short periods of time. However, analysis indicates that not all cadres have been imbued with a deep understanding of this problem. In the present five-year plan, the average annual growth of productivity has not exceeded 3.7 percent. It has grown by only 2.4 percent in the enterprises of Vitebsk Oblast, by 3.3 percent in Brest Oblast, by 3.4 percent in Gomel Oblast and by 2.5 percent in the enterprises of the Minstroyaterialov BSSR [Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry BSSR].

The share of production growth due to an increase of productivity also remains low. It was 75 percent for four years, and for January to March it was 78 percent, while it was 53 percent in Grodno Oblast and 62 percent in Brest Oblast.

Plan discipline must be further strengthened for the quickest advancement forward. Specific improvement has been planned here. For four years, the associations, plants and factories which are not fulfilling contract obligations have decreased threefold. Nevertheless, there are still many of them. Last year every fifth, and in the first quarter of the present year every sixth, enterprise has disrupted the discipline of deliveries.

Not all the enterprises and ministries have achieved the tempos specified by the annual plan and by obligations. At the same time, 236 plants and enterprises, and the industry of the cities of Pinsk and Novopolotsk on the whole, have reduced volumes of output. There are many such collectives in the Minlesprom [Ministry of the Forest Industry], Minpishcheprom [Ministry of the Food Industry], Minstroyaterialov [Ministry of Light Industry] and Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry] of the BSSR. Party committees should give such work a proper appreciation. It cannot be assumed that those who are lagging behind or marking time have been able to hide themselves behind the back of those who are going forward. It is necessary to constantly increase demands on the cadres for fulfilling contract obligations without making any kind of allowances for so-called objective reasons.

The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee demanded that the efficiency of the utilization of productive potential be increased, and that the struggle with wastefulness and losses be intensified. The heads of many ministries and enterprises frequently are attempting to obtain more capital investment, funds and material resources, and show little concern about their efficient utilization. As before, the shift index of equipment is not high. The index of 1.29 in the Dormash Scientific and Production Association (General Director L.D. Tatarinov, and Party Committee Secretary A.P. Rasol'ko) and of 1.47 at the Belorussian Automobile Plant (Director D.I. Syrokvash and Party Committee Secretary H.H. Telebuk) is especially low.

Large inventories of uninstalled equipment continue to be accumulated and to lie as "dead weight" in warehouses. Last year its surpluses increased threefold in the Minlesprom and Minzag [Ministry of Procurement], and twofold in the Minplodoovoshchkhov BSSR [Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry BSSR] (ministers A.Ya. Kiykov, F.A. Tsekhanovich, N.S. Yakushev). An expensive hydraulic press lay for six years at the Dzerzhinskiy Experimental and Mechanical Plant of the Minpromstroy BSSR because no one found time to determine if the enterprise needed it.

An efficient and economical expenditure of material and fuel and power resources still is not being achieved. Last year every fourth enterprise and organization did not meet obligations for economizing in the rolling of ferrous metals and gasoline, and every sixth one for boiler-furnace and diesel fuel and electric power. Such enterprises are especially numerous in Mogilev, Grodno and Brest oblasts. The coefficient of metal utilization is essentially not being increased. It is now 0.77. This index is even lower in the enterprises of the Minstankoprom [Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry], Minsel'khoz mash [Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building] and Minelektrotekhprom [Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry]. The basic reason for this is the slow introduction of low-waste and resource-saving technologies.

Losses of physical assets are substantial due to negligence in their transportation, in storage and in expenditure, and especially for cement, coal, mineral fertilizers, timber, agricultural products and foodstuffs.

Proper order must be established in each enterprise and construction site, in each kolkhoz and sovkhoz, and in each organization. Without this, there can be no talk about any kind of efficient management and growth of economic efficiency.

Organizational and technical measures must be worked out everywhere for the 12th Five-Year Plan which would make it possible to raise the volumes of output not only without increasing the consumption of raw materials and supplies, but by reducing them.

A decisive increase in the quality and technological level of production should be at the center of economic policy. Quality, and again quality, is our slogan today, as the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized.

Many machine tools, mechanisms, instruments and other types of products manufactured in the republic have won a good name both in our country and on the world market. But there are still many such products which do not comply with contemporary technical and economic, esthetic and all consumers requirements. And some of them are being produced with an obvious flaw. Due to this, almost every fourth enterprises was subjected to economic sanctions last year. Among them were the Mozyr'meliormash Plant, the Pinsk Forge-and-Pressing Automatic Lines Plant, the Borisovdrev Association and many others. Party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations and economic managers must erect a reliable barrier to the output of non-quality products. Moral and material stimuli must be better utilized, and careless workers must be attacked more stringently.

As the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee indicated, it is necessary to deal more objectively with the further improvement of management and of the entire economic mechanism. This work is still being conducted without planning and incompletely. The managerial apparatus remains cumbersome and continues to grow every year. This occurred because the organizational structure of management is being improved slowly in many ministries and departments, and primarily in the BSSR's Minsel'khoz [Ministry of Agriculture], Minlegprom, Mintopprom [Ministry of the Fuel Industry], Minpishcheprom [Ministry of the Food Industry], Minpromstroy and Minsel'stroy [Ministry of Rural Construction]. As before, the apparatus of the republic's organs are splintered into small subdivisions, and this complicates production management and generates parallelism, duplication and red tape in the work.

Higher demands are being made today on planning. Planning should promote to the utmost an intensification of production and should ensure a balanced and dynamic growth of all branches of the national economy. Gosplan and the ministries and departments of the republic occasionally formulate plans without a comprehensive study and accounting of the reserves and resources of labor collectives. The defective practice of adjusting goals is being continued. In the past year, the annual plan for the sale of production was decreased for 226 associations and plants. However, 196 of them met the original goal. During the course of the year, the plan for production output and labor productivity was changed for almost every second enterprise. There are many such enterprises in the BSSR's Minpishcheprom, Minmestprom and Minlegprom.

Plans for next year and for the 12th Five-Year Plan are now being developed. We must see to it that the rates of growth for industrial production and labor productivity and for a reduction of material expenditures and of cost ensure an increase of production efficiency. Control figures must be sent down in advance to each enterprise, association and organization. In accordance with the Law on Labor Collectives, the outlines of the plan must be discussed carefully in order to attract each worker to an active search for reserves for increasing production efficiency. The party committees must take this work under special control.

Since the present year, a large-scale economic experiment has been expanded significantly in the republic. Contractual discipline has been improved in the enterprises operating under the conditions, and labor productivity and the quality and technical level of the products being produced have been raised. At the same time, it confirmed once again that in order to achieve high end results, a simultaneous solution of interrelated problems with closely related branches of industry, in material and technical supply, in construction, in trade, and in transportation is necessary. A further search for and working out of economic relationships and connections is also essential. The BSSR Council of Ministers, Gosplan and the ministries and departments must study thoroughly and in depth the problems of creating an integral system of management and administration. Everything that justified itself in the course of the experiment should be introduced universally in the next five-year plan.

It is necessary to introduce the principles of cost accounting in the various levels of management more persistently, and to improve more actively the payment of labor and the distribution mechanism. The earnings and incentive for each worker and for each collective should depend directly upon their contribution and the end results of their labor.

In his report at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted that the CPSU sees the highest significance of an acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the country to be in raising the well-being of the people steadily and step-by-step, in improving all aspects of the life of the Soviet peoples, and in creating favorable conditions for the harmonious development of the individual. At the present time, a social program is being worked out which the party will present at its 27th Congress. The most important place in it is being assigned to improving the population's supply of food products. And this requires a further improvement of the work of the agro-industrial complex.

During the last two years, the republic has managed to reduce significantly the lag in certain types of agricultural production.

In the first quarter, the growth rates of production and of procurements of milk and meat slightly exceeded those which were foreseen by the obligations for the present year.

N.N. Slyun'kov analyzed in detail the course of the fulfilling of the obligations for the production and for the procurements of animal husbandry production by each oblast. He directed his attention towards the need for an organized transfer of animals to pasture maintenance. It is important to provide a continuous supply of forage in each farm, to create mechanized links for delivering feeds and for maintaining pastures, to take care of the watering place and the feeding of animals with mineral supplements, and to organize a competition of stock breeders for achieving the highest indicators for livestock productivity.

It is necessary to work intensively in order to fulfill obligations for increasing the yield and gross harvest of plant growing production. Specific measures must be carried out for completing the sowing of spring crops in each farm and in each brigade with allowance being made for the characteristics of the spring. The main attention must be given to the care of the sowings.

The most important question is the creation of a reliable feed base. Although a significant improvement had been planned in this business for the last few years, as before the shortage of feeds is holding back the development of animal husbandry. It is necessary to conduct an entire system of operations, for raising the productivity of all feeding areas both qualitatively and in optimal periods of time, for improving the composition and quality of feeds, and for introducing progressive methods for procuring forage.

One of the principal directions of the party's social program is to satisfy the population's demand for good-quality manufactured goods. Recently their output in the republic has been increased, however a shortage of many products

is still being felt in trade. The BSSR's Minlegprom and Minmestprom and enterprises of union subordination should make a great contribution to saturating the market with various goods. In solving this most important task, we must take into account the improvements which are occurring in the structure of the effective demand. And they are revealed both in the increased demands on the quality of goods and services, and in the expansion of the workers' opportunities and needs to use their incomes for new services. These needs were taken into account when a comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and of the service sphere was being worked out. In the near future this program will be approved, but it is still necessary to develop extensive work for utilizing present reserves and resources. The republic's Council of Ministers and Gosplan, ministries and departments, and local soviet organs are obliged to work at this in earnest and specifically.

Attention directed towards the population's health service and towards public education must be intensified. The material and technical base for public health needs further development. The training and education of the rising generation and its preparation for socially useful labor must be fundamentally improved.

Deficiencies in capital construction are slowly being overcome. During the current year the Minpromstroy BSSR and Belenergostroy Trust have allowed a lag to develop in the construction of many important installations.

A large program of capital construction has to be carried out during the 12th Five-Year Plan. We must skilfully deal with the resources being allotted to the republic, utilize them to loosen bottlenecks in the economy, and obtain the greatest return in short periods of time. However, this still has not been provided for in the proposals for the draft of the basic directions. On the contrary, a deterioration of the technological structure of fixed production capital is being projected; that is, an increase of the relative share of outlays for the creation of its passive component. It is being proposed to direct more resources to technological re-equipment and reconstruction than in the present five-year plan, but only by 1.7 percent. BSSR Gosplan and the appropriate ministries, departments and enterprises should immediately reconsider these questions in accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee.

N.N. Slyun'kov emphasized that the complicated and large-scale problems may only be solved by relying on the people's energetic creativity, and on its intellect, talent and labor. The initiative and energy of the workers, kolkhozniks and intelligentsia must be directed towards the fulfillment of these tasks. And communists should go in the forefront. Preparation for the congress and the report and election meetings and conferences are called upon to promote to the utmost the further activization of inter-party life and the strengthening of organizational and political work with the people.

The utmost concern must be shown so that the reports and elections are conducted in a business-like manner and in a setting of criticism and self-criticism. The CPSU Central Committee warns against any manifestations

of ostentation and verbiage. It is important that the reports and speeches at the meetings and conferences be energetically keen and analytical. Bolshevik condor and a spirit of realism, of efficiency and of creativity should be present in them. To concentrate our attention on the problems worrying the people means that we must increase interest in discussion and help to work out the best solution. Each communist should be absolutely certain that his voice will be heard and that his opinion will be considered without fail.

During the course of the reports and elections, leading party organs must be formed and filled with fresh forces. Questions concerning cadre work were analyzed at the last plenum of the Belorussian CP Central Committee. The demands of the CPSU Central Committee for the most stringent observation of Leninist principles for the selection, placement and education of cadres should be observed precisely and rigorously by each party committee and each primary party organization. It is important to pursue further the policy for guaranteeing the stability of the party leadership and the correct combination of experienced and young workers.

Paramount attention should be given to the membership of the secretaries of primary party organizations and of the entire electoral aktiv. They should be people who are authoritative, with high political maturity and moral purity, and who are able through their work and personal example to attract communists and non-communists.

Questions concerning the improvement of the work style of party organs, as well as of the soviet and economic apparatus, should not fall out of the field of vision of the party meetings and conferences. They must aid primary party organizations and lower production collectives increasingly and more objectively, increase efficiency, reduce red tape and overcome armchair methods of leadership.

But this has not become the rule for everyone. Only last year more than 10,000 instructional letters and telegrams were sent from the Minplodoovoshchkhov BSSR to the localities which was 12 percent more than in the previous year. As before, workers of the RAPO [rayon agro-industrial association] are addressing reproaches to the Ministry of Agriculture and to its oblast subdivisions for the flow of paper and the removal of specialists from work and the using of them to write various documents, and for the putting together of reports. Last year more than 1,000 documents arrived at the Lioznenskoe RAPO from the Minsel'khov, the oblast agricultural administration and other organs which requested that 63 measures be drawn up and that 89 reports, questionnaires and messages be prepared. Such "zeal" does not assure precision and order in work and a high degree of orderliness and performance discipline for developing the cadres' initiative.

Recently still another troublesome symptom is making itself felt more and more when monitoring functions gain the upper hand over management functions. This example indicates the scope of verification activity. Last year the Eleventh State Bearing Plant was audited 123 times for which more than 250 persons expended 1,300 man-days. Of course, it is necessary to make

inspections. But this should be of use and serve the interests of the business. It is impossible to justify it when endless re-audits are conducted on one or another and sometimes trivial problem, and when numerous commissions are created which take the people away from work and introduce nervousness into the workplace.

As before, today the problem of strengthening order and discipline--order both in production and in the service sphere, in public life and everyday existence, in every worker cell, in every city and in every village--is an urgent one.

Recently non-productive losses of working time have been reduced in the republic. However, they are still great. The Law on Labor Collectives is being used poorly in order to strengthen order, orderliness and discipline. Thus, in the Vetkovskiy Rayon workers and kolkhozniks are being weakly attracted to the management of social and production affairs. The role of workers' meetings and Comrades' Courts has been disparaged here. Violations of labor discipline and law and order are being hushed up, they have gotten used to them and do not give them a proper evaluation. Is this not why the number of violations of the law, drunkenness, thefts and petty hooliganism are growing in the rayon?

The speaker noted that political-educational and ideological work must be closely coordinated with the chief goal of our days--the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. And here, as was emphasized at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, there should be fewer words and more action. It is essential that we more determinedly get rid of formalism, sermonizing and verbiage and the inability to talk with people in the language of truth.

Many things must be re-interpreted in order to give people an incentive for conscientious labor. Some element of the existing system for providing an incentive are not working out. Moral stimuli are being underrated and cases of egalitarianism have not been eliminated. It must be thoroughly figured out how better to make note of the labor feats of heroes and of innovators of the 11th Five-Year Plan in each collective and in each city and rayon. It is the duty of party organizations and ideological workers to attract the widest public attention to them. It is necessary support in every possible way and to elevate those who not by word, but by deed, are displaying their worthy and conscientious attitude towards fulfilling their social duty.

Positive changes are occurring in the operation of the mass information media--of the press, television and radio. However, today life is requiring more from them; not simply statements of facts, but the ability to analyze them deeply, to raise serious problems and to suggest ways to solve them, and to convince people of their substance and informational richness. Many featureless and superficial publications and broadcasts are still appearing. For example, newspapers in the republic write about technology and engineering ten times more often than about people and their labor motives and thoughts and moods. These shortcomings are still characteristic of the oblast and rayon press to a great degree. The indifferent and occasionally bureaucratic

attitude of some executives towards the critical statements of the press has not been eliminated. Not one such instance should remain without the attention of party committees. The effectiveness of the mass information media grows immeasurably when party organs give them active help and support.

The party is shown tireless concern about the artistic intelligentsia. There can be no more crucial task for each literary and artistic worker than to respond to this concern by increasing his contribution to the formation of man's personality and to enriching the life of our people with new, important spiritual values. The creative unions and their party organizations have been called upon to skilfully direct the efforts of writers, poets, composers, artists and theatre and film workers to a profound interpretation of contemporary problems, and to the actualization of creative work and to raising its ideological and artistic level.

The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has devoted a great deal of attention to the foreign policy actions of our party and of the state, and it has thoroughly substantiated the new Soviet initiatives directed towards stopping the nuclear arms race and for disarmament, for securing peace, and for the development of co-operation and neighborliness with all countries. The Leninist peace-loving foreign policy finds unanimous approval among the Soviet peoples. It is essential to support it with high labor activity and by increasing the contribution of the republic to strengthening the economic and defensive might of the state. It is also important that all export products being manufactured in Belorussia be distinguished by a high quality and technological level, and that they be delivered within strictly established time periods.

"We have entered the period of active preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress," N.N. Slyun'kov continued. "Creative labor, unity of work and deed, initiative and responsibility, and exactions on ourselves and our comrades should become the basic slogans of the moment. In solving the problems of accelerating socioeconomic development and of improving the education of the people, we should not only consolidate those results which have already been achieved, but significantly increase them, fulfill the goals for the year and for the five-year plan as a whole, and create a favorable basis for successful work in the forthcoming five-year plan. We must provide for a new uplifting of socialist competition so that it becomes nation-wide and effective from the first days of preparation for the congress."

In conclusion, N.N. Slyun'kov stated, "Our period is special and intense, and there is no doubt that communists, our cadres and the republic's workers will do everything necessary for a fitting greeting of the 27th congress of our own communist party."

12810

CSO: 1800/307

REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ OFFICIAL NOTES COMPUTER SPECIALIST SHORTAGE

LD272155 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 May 85

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Interesting experience in introducing school children to computer technology has been accumulated at the Number 1 Industrial Training Comprehensive School in the city of Frunze.

[Reporter V. Fedorov, identified by caption] This is the ninth graduation of computer operations trained at the interschool complex in Sverdlovskiy District of the Kirghiz capital. Some 1,000 senior pupils have received work socialization certificates like these. As you can see, the SM-1600 electronic complex, a high-speed third-generation computer, joins in the congratulations. [video shows a visual display unit displaying "congratulations" in Cyrillic characters]

Computer operator is probably the most popular among the 14 specializations taught at this vocational training center for pupils. What is especially important and valuable is the fact that the programming fundamentals course is conducted here in closest cooperation with real production tasks which are solved by the lecturers, who are specialists from the Kirghiz branch of the All-Union State Technology Design Institute for Mechanization of Calculations and Computing Work of the USSR Central Statistical Administration [VGPTI TsSU SSSR]. [video shows a line printer, operators, lecturer taking a class and instructing one student at a visual display unit, magnetic tape memory decks, panning around a room with equipment racks and operators]

[M. B. Korol, VGPTI TsSU SSSR branch director, identified by caption] There are about 100 computing centers in our republic which are experiencing a shortage of computer operators. At present we prepare about 100 operators a year which is, well, extremely inadequate. Practically, we are ready to increase the number of trained specialists at least two fold. Perhaps the only serious difficulty in this matter is the weak material base.

[Fedorov] Having gone out to meet each other half way, the branch and the training complex have shown an example of enterprising cooperation on the road of the school reform. It seems that the solution of problems of the further development of the matter lies in a fuller realization of the possibilities and obligations of the base enterprise.

CSO: 1830/676

REGIONAL

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON BUKHARA OBKOM SHORTCOMINGS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "At the Buro of the Uzbek CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro, in a regular session, discussed problems arising from the decisions of the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and instructed party organizations to discuss broadly the results of the Plenum, to bring the deep meaning of the report of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to every communist and to all workers, to mobilize labor collectives to increase the intensification of social production and to strengthen labor discipline in every way. It was proposed to the appropriate organs to take the necessary steps for the realization of the decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the absolute fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations for 1985 and the five-year plan as a whole, and the worthy meeting of the 27th Party Congress.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro reviewed the question of the work of the Bukhara Party Obkom on the fulfillment of the decisions of the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 18th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. The party and Soviet organs of the oblast strengthened their organizational and political activity at water supply construction sites. State discipline is being strengthened, and a feeling of responsibility for the efficient use of the land is being fostered among the workers of the agricultural industry complex. Measures have been taken to improve the work with the labor force.

The Central Committee Buro also directed the attention of the Bukhara Party Obkom to several serious shortcomings and omissions in the realization of the Long-term Reclamation Program. Not infrequently, capital investments and material and technical resources are directed basically toward the raising of the land's water provision, while questions of the improving of its land-reclamation situation and the increasing of arable land productivity remain secondary. The unsystematic assimilation of new regions is permitted, and a series of the most important social and cultural projects, and a considerable quantity of housing, have not been entered into operation.

It was proposed to the party obkom, along with the water supply organizations, enterprises of the agricultural industry complex, ministries and departments

to take concrete measures ensuring a high yeild from irrigated lands both operating and being entered into operation and the total fulfillment of the targets of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. In light of the directions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, party organizations are instructed to expand broadly socialist competition for the worthy meeting of the 27th Party Congress, to increase the preparedness and leading role of communists, and to show concrete ways of improving affairs in every section.

The question of the participation of the management personnel of the Uzbek Metallurgical Plant imeni V.I. Lenin in the ideological work of party organization was discussed. Effective means to actively draw the executives and specialists of the enterprise into the ideological and political, labor and moral education of the members of the labor collective were ordered from the party committee and plant management. It is necessary to increase the level of ideological and mass political work, the effectiveness of party and economic education, for engineering and technical workers to practice speaking with lectures, reports and political information and to make more active their participation in united political education days. It was proposed to the party committee to look constantly after the improvement of the specialists' work methods, teach personnel the skillful combination of administrative and educational emthods of management, and to hear more often at party meetings and sessions of the party committee the accounts of enterprise management on participation in mass political work.

Decisions were reviewed and adopted on other questions of life in the republic at the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro session.

12821

CSO: 1830/559

REGIONAL

UZBEK SUPREME COURT GETS TOUGH ON BRIBE-TAKERS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 May 85 p 3

[Article from UZTAG (Uzbek News Agency): "The Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR."]

[Text] The compositions of the judicial collegia on civil and criminal cases, the secretary of the plenum and the scientific advisory council for the Supreme Court of the Republic were confirmed at the plenum of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR.

The question of "The Implementation by the Courts of the Republic of Legislation to Fight Bribery and the Decrees of the Plenums of the USSR Supreme Court and the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court on this Problem" were considered. The intensified fight against negative phenomena in the republic, noted by the plenum, obliges the courts to consider cases of such dangerous crimes as bribery with particular attention. Recently exposed bribe-takers and their accomplices have been sentenced to long terms of confinement with the confiscation of property. But there are also cases of indulgence toward those guilty of this most dangerous crime. To ensure an effective fight against bribery, the courts must strictly carry out the dictates of the law when a person who gave a bribe is freed from criminal liability if in relation to it there was blackmail to bribe, or if a person, after giving a bribe, voluntarily declares what occurred.

The courts must correctly qualify the actions of workers who, by means of blackmail and extortion, receive money from citizens for carrying out their professional duties.

The plenum, in a decree approved on this problem, ordered that the courts carry out a decisive struggle against bribery, to ascertain and punish the guilty and to expose shortcomings in the activity of enterprises and organizations and achieve their elimination.

The plenum also approved a decree on the problems of the application of labor legislation. Interpretations in connection with changes in the legislation on labor were given to the courts in it, and the task of achieving the realization of party and government instructions for strengthening discipline and order in production by all legal means was decreed.

The plenum introduced a number of changes in several of its decrees on criminal cases, acknowledged certain of them as not in force and also reviewed appeals on specific cases.

REGIONAL

COUNTERPROPAGANDA EFFORTS IN IVANO-FRANKOVSK DETAILED

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 6, Jun 85 (signed to press 23 May 85) pp 27-34

[Article by Ye. Novitskiy, second secretary of the Ivano-Frankovsk Obkom of the Communist Party of the Ukraine: "Important Aspect of Ideological Work"-- passages between slantlines published in small print]

[Text] In the course of their preparations for the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress, the party organizations of the Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast are paying particular attention to the instructions of the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee plenum on the necessity of increasing the effectiveness of ideological and political-educational work and on intensifying its connection with life. In this connection, account is taken of the demand of the party and the Central Committee to insure the dynamic nature of ideological work and to improve counterpropaganda both within the country and in the foreign arena. "Party committees," the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed, "should get a clear idea of what, in what form and through which channels the opponent is trying to push at us, and should give a timely and demonstrative rebuff to his sallies."

In this article I would like to relate the experience of counterpropaganda work which has been accumulated by the party organizations of our oblast, and to share some considerations of how to achieve an improvement in its quality and an increase in its effectiveness.

Our oblast is one of the youngest in the Soviet Ukraine. Woodcutters and metallurgists, machine-builders and oilworkers, plowmen and shepherds, people of different professions and different nationalities, united by a single aim and identical aspirations, live and work here in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples. Many representatives of the older generation have experienced for themselves all the "delights" of the capitalist "heaven": mass unemployment, poverty, hunger, national oppression and police arbitrariness. It is no coincidence that up to 1939, 100,000 Subcarpathians left their native lands, fleeing want and calamities.

The Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists in the service of the special services of imperialism try by any means to slander our activity and to exert a demoralizing influence on a certain portion of Soviet people.

/In autumn 1983 IZVESTIYA told of the failure of another provocation by Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists. This time a resident of the town Ivano-Frankovsk, M. Kukhtyak, a teacher in a medical institute, was at the center of their criminal activity. The story started with Mikhail Yevgenyevich's correspondence with relatives who, for various reasons, had ended up in Canada and the United States. The correspondence was ordinary, so to speak, family. And then visitors from abroad began to visit Kukhtyak on behalf of his relatives. They showed great interest in life in the Soviet Union, but it was very one-sided interest. They were attracted only to negative phenomena and also information of an espionage nature....

/Mikhail Yevgenyevich did not submit to the provocation and helped to unmask the traitors to the Ukrainian people who had entrenched themselves abroad./

Our life itself and the striking transformations which have occurred in it since reunification with the Soviet Ukraine provide the richest material for the education of working people in the spirit of irreconcilability to bourgeois ideology. But party committees and organizations cannot and must not count on letting things take their course in this work or rely simply on the attractive force of our ideas and the Soviet way of life. It is necessary constantly and persistently to perfect counterpropaganda and to lend it a systematic and truly dynamic nature.

At the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference "Perfecting Developed Socialism and the Ideological Work of the Party in the Light of the Decisions of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum," it was noted in particular that "The offensive nature of our ideology is not only the discrediting of bourgeois ideological myths and stereotypes. It is primarily the assertion of our ideals, of the socialist norms of social life, of genuine freedom and democracy, and the propaganda of our historic path."

It is important not simply to give a resolute rebuff to the fabrications of imperialist propaganda, but to reveal to people, on the basis of concrete facts taken from life and which are well known to them, the values of real socialism and its fundamental and irrefutable advantages over capitalism.

Our opponents do not shrink from using any means in attempting to push ideas alien to Soviet people at us, in particular with the help of subversive literature.

/At a lesson in the school of the foundations of Marxism-Leninism at the Kolomyia forestry combine, the talk somehow got onto one of the pitiable books concocted in the West by Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists on the orders of their masters. Ya. Ploskodnyak leads the school.

/"Each page, each paragraph in it," said the propagandist, "is permeated with malice toward the Soviet Hutsul region and toward our town, which has now become one of the large industrial and cultural centers of the Ivano-Frankovsk region. Life itself and the facts about our socialist achievements unmask the anti-Soviet exercises of the rabid enemies of our people."

/The propagandist quoted an extract from a book by a countryman, the well-known Soviet writer P.S. Kozlanyuk, who described the old, provincial Kolomyia thus: "The town was unlit, unpleasant and dirty. The marketplace and the majority of the streets were unpaved. Even the central street which led to the station was drowned under clouds of dust in summer and was reminiscent of a trough of marshy mash when covered in slush. The magistrate even levied taxes on entry into the town and on carts standing in the market, but did not release funds for public services and amenities...."

/"The nationalist scribblers," continued Yaroslav Nikolayevich, "try to keep quiet about how much our region has been transformed. In the postwar years alone the state has invested half a billion rubles into the development and the organization of public services and amenities of Kolomyia. Today there are 50 industrial and construction enterprises, in which more than 30,000 workers and employees work, in the town. The Kolomyia Agricultural Machinery Plant of the order of "Badge of Honor" has been transformed into a true giant of home industry. Whereas 4 decades ago the town's industry produced output worth R 600,000, in 1984 it was worth 218 million rubles. Almost 8,000 children now study in the town, in which the majority of inhabitants were illiterate before reunification with the Soviet Ukraine. There are over 500 teachers. A pedagogical, a medical and three vocational technical colleges and a technical school operate. That is the reality which the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists "do not notice," or worse, attempt to distort."/

The more firmly, and the greater the extent to which counterpropaganda is based on facts from real life, the more concrete it is and the greater its effectiveness. In this connection, as practice shows, it is very important to take account of specific features of various groups of working people and various regions. In engaging in political-educational work, our party organizations cannot, for example, ignore the fact that in the past, part of the population of the Subcarpathian area was subjected to refined processing in an anti-Soviet spirit over a lengthy period. Organizations of Ukrainian nationalists and the Uniate church and various sects closely connected with them operated treacherously and cunningly here. Today, too, our oblast on the border attracts the constant attention of anti-Soviet people of every color, who, to be specific, attempt to use the correspondence of the oblast's inhabitants with their relatives abroad, the exchange of parcels, and personal contacts for their own sordid purposes. It is for this reason that a high level of political awareness and thoughtful offensive counterpropaganda work are necessary.

The effectiveness of counterpropaganda directly depends on how consistently the party organizations implement a comprehensive approach to ideological work, an approach which presupposes the unity of the ideological-political work and moral education of people. Unfortunately, some of us forget about that sometimes. Counterpropaganda should under no circumstances be detached from the other forms of the communist education of working people. If proper attention is not paid to, say, atheist work in the collective, favorable conditions can arise in it not only for the growth of religiosity among some portion of people, but also for the penetration of political views which are alien to us.

In conjunction with the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, the obkom department of propaganda and agitation conducted concrete sociological research into the religiosity of the population of the Subcarpathian area. Data on the widespread nature of scientific-materialist views among various categories of working people was acquired. At the same time it was confirmed that the religiosity of the population in the Subcarpathian area is somewhat higher than in the country overall.

All this makes us constantly perfect atheist propaganda. In this connection we do not reduce the tasks of atheist education only to work with believers and to overcoming their religiosity. We strive simultaneously to raise the level of atheist conviction of nonbelievers, primarily, the young, to overcome an indifferent attitude to questions of religion and atheism, and to form in them a firm scientific-materialist world outlook. The task has been set of creating everywhere an effective system of atheist education, taking into account in this connection the conditions in the Subcarpathian area and the existence and level of activity of hotbeds of religious influence. And analysis shows that the improvement of atheist work creates favorable conditions for perfecting counterpropaganda.

The same can be said about the patriotic and internationalist education of working people. The preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War promoted further activization of this. The socialist competition under the slogan "40 shock working weeks for the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory" became widespread. Meetings with former soldiers at the front and workers in the rear were organized in labor collectives and educational establishments. Many production collectives in the Ivano-Frankovsk area decided to work one shift without remuneration and to transfer the earnings to the Soviet Peace Fund.

Theme discussion evenings entitled "It is impossible to forget about this" and "The people do not forgive" were held everywhere, as were village meetings in which the true face of our enemies and of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism were revealed, and the bloody misdeeds of bands of Ukrainian nationalists in the war years and the postwar period in the western regions of the Ukraine, and also the Uniate church's connection with nationalism, were unmasked. As a rule, relatives of the victims of Banderite bands and witnesses of their misdeeds participated in these events. This work acquires particular importance in connection with the fact that attempts are made in the West to intensify influence on the Ukrainian population, particularly the young, who know about the crimes of the fascists and their auxiliaries only from books and films.

In recent years alone, 40 new obelisks and memorial signs dedicated to those who fell in the struggle for Soviet power have been established. Dozens of streets in towns and villages have been named after soldier-heroes. More than 80 museums and rooms of revolutionary and combat glory, which contain the richest material on the glorious feats of the people and working people of our country, republic and oblast in the struggle against fascism, have been created in schools, technical schools, and higher education establishments by pupils and students. The "Yaroslav Galan" sociopolitical clubs carry out fruitful educational work among young people. The clubs "Feat," "It Is for

the Sons To Carry the Banner of the Fathers," and "The Glory of the Fathers Is the Wings of the Sons" have been formed in educational establishments. Without waiting for the regular sallies and provocations from our ideological adversaries abroad, and striving to forestall them as a rule, we are carrying out work to cultivate in the population lofty patriotic feelings, love for the socialist fatherland, and the development of immunity to bourgeois propaganda.

In the further perfecting of counterpropaganda work, the party assigns particular importance to the system of party studies. In this connection we proceed from the fact that study of the party's theory and policy promotes the formation of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook in people. Creative organization of theoretical studies is a reliable guarantee for increasing the effectiveness of the party organizations' educational work.

We pay the main attention in this connection to the development of political self-education. Only it makes a person truly convinced and capable of gaining an understanding of questions of theory and policy, and of evaluating the events and phenomena of surrounding reality correctly and from a party position. In his lecture "On the State," V.I. Lenin said, addressing the students of the Ya. M. Sverdlov Communist University, that the main thing in study is to learn, as a result of reading, debates and lectures, to approach questions independently. "...Only then," he said, "can you consider yourself sufficiently firm in your convictions and defend them successfully enough before anyone and anywhere." (Complete Collected Works, Vol 39, p 65)

In recent years, and particularly after the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the party organizations and propagandists of the Ivano-Frankovsk region have done a considerable amount to make students' independent work with the classics of Marxism-Leninism and party documents the basic method of political study. But it would be wrong to flatter ourselves with some successes and positive shifts in this area. Some communists continue to underestimate the importance of constantly widening their horizon and raising their theoretical level, and also continue not to engage in political self-education in the proper manner. This unfortunately also applies to comrades who graduated from higher education establishments and a university of Marxism-Leninism relatively recently. Of course, it is impossible to become reconciled to such an attitude to political study. The party organizations are increasing the responsibility of each communist for raising his own ideological-theoretical level.

We consider very gratifying the fact that the study course entitled "Questions of the Ideological Struggle in the World Arena" has become one of the mass courses in our system of party education. In the current academic year this course is being studied by students at over 500 schools and seminars. Within the system of Komsomol political education, the course on "The Ideological Struggle and Youth" is popular among young men and women. Special lectures and classes are also devoted to these problems in the people's universities of sociopolitical knowledge.

As is known, special themes of separate questions on problems of the ideological struggle are envisaged in practically every course that is studied within

the system of party and Komsomol study and in some forms of economic education. And it is very important that propagandists devote particular attention to them. At the same time it is necessary to strive to achieve an intensification of the counterpropagandist orientation of each class. But some leaders of schools and seminars forget about this.

Here is a characteristic example. In schools of the foundations of Marxism-Leninism the theme of "The Ideological Struggle at the Contemporary Stage" is envisaged within the course on the foundations of scientific communism. In studying it, as stipulated by the program, there should be discussion about the subversive activity of imperialism against socialism and against the communist and the entire democratic movement, about the invalidity of the concept of anticommunism, and about the need to intensify the offensive against bourgeois ideology. But the propagandist will commit a serious error if he considers it possible to confine himself to this theme alone, which is, by the way, the final theme in the course on the foundations of scientific communism. That is what happened in one of our schools of the foundations of Marxism-Leninism. When its leader became acquainted with the study program, he decided not to touch on questions of the ideological struggle in his classes, and postponed discussion of them...to the final stage of study. Whenever one of the students at a lecture or theoretical debate nevertheless started a conversation about the fabrications of imperialist propaganda, the propagandist would usually stop him:

"We won't waste much time on these questions. We will have special classes devoted to questions of the ideological struggle at the end of the academic year. We'll talk more thoroughly about them then...."

Of course, propagandists should not let slip a single opportunity, a single appropriate occasion for giving a resolute and well-prepared rebuff to the views of our ideological adversaries and the fabrications of imperialist propaganda. Analysis of the content of lessons shows that the weakest place in them continues to be insufficient argumentation and unskillful use of factual material.

...Within the course on the foundations of political economy in one of the schools there is a class on the theme of "The General Crisis of Capitalism." In his lecture the propagandist talks in a fair amount of detail about the essence and basic features of the general crisis of capitalism, about state monopolistic capitalism, about the liquidation of the colonial system of imperialism, and about the intensification of the uneven nature of the economic and political development of contemporary capitalism. But when mention was made in the lecture of the attempts by the monopolistic bourgeoisie to conceal its exploitative and aggressive essence behind various apologetic concepts, the propagandist merely pronounced a few general phrases instead of unmasking the essence of such concepts in a well-prepared manner. It stands to reason that such "criticism," based not on scientific analysis but on general, declarative assertions, gives little to the students.

Political acuteness and the ability of the propagandist to reveal convincingly the true meaning of false, antiscientific theories and views make classes full of content and interesting.

/The political classes held by the propagandist Vasiliy Mikhailovich Tkachuk, Hero of Socialist Labor and chairman of the "Prapor Kommunizma" kolkhoz, are frequently attended not only by the students of the school which he leads, but also by other kolkhoz members. People are attracted by the propagandist's ability to answer clearly and convincingly the questions which concern them and his constant readiness to rebuff any fabrications of our ideological opponents. At one lecture the conversation turned to the growth of the people's welfare. Vasiliy Mikhailovich stressed that in the final analysis all our efforts are aimed at raising the people's standard of living and that this is the main task of all our plans. He went on to give a critical analysis of attempts by bourgeois ideologists to distort Marxist-Leninist economic teaching and to defame the fundamental goals of the CPSU's socioeconomic policy and its unalterable course of increasing material welfare. The propagandist unmasked the assertions of anti-Soviet individuals about the "bad conditions of life under socialism," which are based on exaggerations of the difficulties which still exist in our country of supplying the people with certain goods. Such facts are not only consciously exaggerated, but are also presented by them in a particularly distorted light as the "inevitable outcome" of the socialist economic system. Then the propagandist reminded his audience about how the Food Program is being implemented in the country and what contribution the workers of the kolkhoz are making to its fulfillment. He also pointed to the fact that the food problem in the USSR has its own peculiar features and is essentially different from that problem in developing and some developed capitalist countries. Socialism, after all, destroyed the social basis of the deep inequality in level of consumption existing between different social strata of the population in bourgeois society. For this reason, the Food Program is for us a problem of the structure of consumption, a problem of increasing the production and consumption of the most valuable food products.

/The conversation begun by the propagandist left no one indifferent. To be specific, the audience cited facts about mass unemployment in the United States, about the impoverished situation of many people there, about the country which imperialist propaganda attempts to represent almost as a heaven for all. The class turned out to be really militant and interesting./

One should not forget the positive aspect of counterpropaganda work and its function connected with explaining to people the undoubted advantages of the Soviet way of life over the bourgeois one. There is appropriate material in every collective and every party organization. It is important to reach propagandists to make use of such material at the necessary moment, and to know where and when, and against precisely which theses of bourgeois propaganda, it is most expedient to use this material.

The party obkom has recently begun to hold meetings with the party aktiv which is engaged in counterpropaganda work. We consult with the comrades how best to organize this work and make its content more profound, and how to increase the effectiveness of various measures. People of the most varied professions--scientists, teachers in higher education establishments and in schools, economic leaders, cultural workers, specialists in the national economy, and workers--take part in such meetings.

Counterpropaganda is increasingly becoming the affair of each communist, and not just of a narrow circle of specialists. This tendency should clearly be supported and developed in every way possible.

The qualities and necessary skills for active participation in counterpropaganda can and must be purposefully developed in each communist who is expected to be an ideological fighter of the party. And a great deal depends here on the level of Marxist-Leninist study and on the further perfecting of its style. Repetition of commonly known truths in classes, formalism, a fear of frank conversation with people--all this does considerable harm to all our work and hinders fuller utilization of the potential of the party education system for training ideological cadres. What is involved is not, of course, that all the students at schools and seminars should become lecturers, political informants and agitators. The main point is that party members should be ready to rebuff our ideological adversaries, help people to gain an understanding of the events which are occurring, and adopt the correct position on any vital question.

It is necessary for the leaders of schools and seminars to always bear this task in mind and to arm themselves more resolutely with active forms of conducting classes, in particular the problem-based method of teaching and discussion. Unfortunately, it is still often possible to come upon this picture in political classes: the propagandist reads out a previously prepared text which sometimes differs little from what is written in the textbook, and people hardly listen to him. After, this one need hardly be surprised when students, too, speak "on paper" in a theoretical debate. Such a style--if one may call it that--of study does not help to prepare communists for active participation in counterpropaganda work, and it should be resolutely renounced.

We have been talking about the necessity of changing the nature of our propagandist seminars for more than just a year now. It has been possible to do something in this area. Sectional classes, in which propagandists can consult with one another on methods of studying the next theme and discuss topical theoretical problems and questions of the ideological struggle, have become firmly established in practice. But the lectures here continue to be excessively academic, and questions of counterpropaganda are raised in far from all of them. In addition, some orators speak in a boring and arid manner and do not have proper contact with the audience. Of course, this reduces the effectiveness of the lesson. Of considerable importance, too, is the fact that at our propagandist seminars, lectures are often given by lecturers of higher education establishments who far from always take account of the specific nature of the work of the party study system, and who have not mastered the appropriate methodology. That is why we persistently strive to make these comrades visit party organizations, attend political classes and maintain constant contacts with propagandists more frequently.

Our university of Marxism-Leninism provides serious assistance in training cadres for counterpropaganda. The department of the theory and practice of counterpropaganda, in which 110 people are studying at present, is in its second year of operation here. These people are the party and ideological

aktiv, economic leaders and teachers in higher educational establishments, technical schools, vocational technical colleges and schools. The basic subject of study in this department is the course on "Criticism of Bourgeois Ideology," developed by the leading social science lecturers of our higher education establishments. The students become acquainted with the organization of counterpropaganda work in primary party organizations and themselves take an active part in it. In the next academic year an external department of counterpropaganda will start to operate in the branch of the university of Marxism-Leninism situated in the town of Kalush. Additional training of the Komsomol propagandists who conduct the course on "The Ideological Struggle and Young People" has also been organized in the university.

The party obkom is persistently striving to perfect counterpropaganda work. We consider that its center should be the labor collective and the primary party organization. Is this realistic? Some people consider that in some party organizations, especially the medium- or small-sized ones, there is no appropriate potential and no trained cadres to conduct this work. It is impossible to agree with such a point of view. It stands to reason that the training of highly qualified cadres is no simple matter and must be engaged in constantly. But counterpropaganda can and must be conducted in every collective. We have people everywhere who are capable, if of course some preliminary work is done with them, of revealing the advantages of socialism and resolutely rebuffing the fabrications of the class adversary in a clear and convincing manner and on the basis of their own experience of life.

/I shall talk about one such person, Melaniya Mikhailovna Lenchovskaya. She is a candidate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, a Hero of Socialist Labor, and a team-leader of the 60th Anniversary of the USSR kolkhoz in the Gorodenkovskiy Rayon of our oblast. Together with other representatives of our republic--workers, scientists and workers in the arts--she was able to spend some time in the United States. After this trip, M.M. Lenkovskaya spoke dozens of times to the propaganda aktiv, in labor collectives and at village meetings. The village meeting in her home village of Rakovets was memorable. Melaniya Mikhailovna spoke warmly of many simple Americans and their aspiration for peace. And then she said:

/"But there, in much-vaunted America, I also happened to meet some former fascist toadies, Banderites who had fled the people's wrath in the Hitlerites' train. They tried in every way to praise bourgeois democracy and the bourgeois order. But they fell silent immediately when I told them about Marushchak, a murderer and the former headman of the neighboring village of Nezvisko. The blood of many of our nearest and dearest is on his hands. And as is now known, Marushchak lives in Philadelphia in the United States, and hides under the invented name of Stepan Nizik. And he makes himself out to be a "defender of human rights" and a "true Ukrainian." The same kind of fascist hirelings and traitors as he is hold forth on "true democracy," "the colonial position of the Ukraine," and its "Russification," before the microphones of the "Voice of America" and other radio stations...."/

In every labor collective we have participants in the Great Patriotic War, partisans, and people with interesting biographies, meetings with whom arouse pride in the socialist motherland and lofty patriotic feelings in listeners.

It is thus necessary to involve these people widely everywhere in order to activate work in the masses.

The office of counterpropaganda methods which has been established in the obkom's House of Political Education to promote study of the experience accumulated in this respect and also to disseminate it. Appropriate literature, sound recordings and film strips can be found here, and advice can be obtained. Such offices have also been opened in a number of raykoms. In the near future this will be done in all rayons of the oblast. Unfortunately, we have to work out many questions of counterpropaganda methodology independently, and we sometimes have to progress by trial and error. A collection of materials prepared by the All-Union House of Political Education attached to the CPSU Central Committee, has just appeared; it is an interesting collection as a whole, in which these problems are dealt with in detail. The continuation of work in this area would be desirable.

In contemporary conditions, particular topicality is acquired by the propaganda of our ideals, of the historic achievements of the country of the October Revolution, and of its domestic and foreign policy, and also by the formation in Soviet people of a high level of ideological conviction, of moral staunchness, and of patriotic and internationalist feelings. Such propaganda is an effective weapon against any "psychological attacks" by the class adversary and against its attempts to slander socialism and brake our forward motion.

The working people of the Ivano-Frankovsk region are striving, as are all Soviet people, to insure successful fulfillment of the tasks of 1985 and of the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole, and to prepare for the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner. Our oblast was one of the winners in the All-Union Socialist Competition for 1984. Ideological and political-educational work also played an important role in this. We shall continue to do everything to make this work promote the formation in working people of a communist world outlook and of love for and devotion to their motherland.

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REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN PEOPLE'S CONTROL NOTES REPUBLIC-WIDE PROBLEMS

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 4, Apr 85 (signed to press 16 Apr 85) pp 41-47

/Article by A. Kayryalis, chairman, LiSSR People's Control Committee: "Improve Quality and Effectiveness of Controls"; passages in all caps printed in boldface in original/

/Text/ Great deeds and new accomplishments are awaiting us. This past year, which required intensive labor and solidarity, was marked by high achievements in all spheres of production and social activity. This allows us to strive for even higher results during the present year—the year of the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory, the culminating year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, when preparations are being made for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The country's material and spiritual potential allows us to intensively develop all sectors of industry, agriculture, transport, construction, and culture. The directive of the party and the government concerning the multi-faceted raising of the people's life is being carried out, ensuring the peaceful rhythm of its work.

At the All-Union Conference of People's Monitors, which was held on 5 October 1984, it was noted that we have entered upon a period when life authoritatively presents new, heightened demands on the work quality of all units.

As was indicated at the conference, the implementation of this party course requires a strict observance of state, plan, contract, and labor discipline, a determined blocking of the path to any squandering of material resources at all enterprises, in organizations and on farms, and at every work place. In solving all these problems a large role is being allotted to the Soviets of People's Deputies, as well as the deputies, trade unions, Komsomol and labor groups, and also to appropriate Leninist people's control requirements. As is known, the party has recently adopted a number of measures which are designed to increase the effectiveness of their work. Therefore, we should all strive to bring about a situation whereby every Soviet person becomes thrifty, shows initiative, and, in his own way, becomes a thinking householder of his own country and a patriot, so that he acts in such a way as demanded by his honorable duty as a citizen of the Soviet Union. This is one of the principal requisites in the struggle for a model procedure in his own home. And particular attention is being paid to this by the people's control organs as well as by all the people's monitors of this republic.

Leadership and support from the CP of Lithuania Central Committee, the party gorkoms and raykoms, as well as the primary party organizations, aids the people's

monitors to better organize their activity; it allows them to be more actively included in the general struggle to raise the level of economic work and to concentrate their attention on the basic directions of control.

By operating in all sections of material production and the service field, the people's control organs are conducting a day-to-day check-up on the execution of the party directives, government decisions, and Soviet laws.

In recent times the people's control has begun to pay more attention to check-ups on the fulfillment of plans and assigned tasks, to seeking out production reserves and to observing a system of savings. The measures which have been adopted in accordance with their results have, in many cases, helped to eliminate shortcomings, to prevent disruptions in the work, and to strengthen executive discipline. In the last few years almost every other check-up in the republic has been conducted with regard to these questions.

There has been a raising of the standards required of managers who permit various violations. For manifested lack of discipline, mismanagement and squandering, as well as abuses of service positions, the people's control committees in the last two years have dismissed from their posts a number of officials, and many workers have been severely punished.

The over-all state interests, however, require that the people's control organs in the future be more determined in discovering shortcomings and more strict in holding accountable those economic managers who show laxity. All committees and groups ought to make better use of the rights accorded by the laws on people's control in the USSR.

At the All-Union Conference of People's Monitors the following was emphasized: "The task of the people's control is to constantly monitor the observance in practice of the mandatory norms of the socialist system of distribution, to put an end to bribery and profiteering, to the squandering and theft of socialist property, and to official abuses." The importance and complexity of this task obligates us to expand even further interaction with the trade-union organizations, as well as with the organs of the procuracy and internal affairs.

Take, for example, problems of DELIVERIES OF PRODUCTS BY ENTERPRISES IN ACCORDANCE WITH CONCLUDED AGREEMENTS. Check-ups, conducted by us in 1984 at the Azot Production Association, the Panevezhis Motor-Vehicle Compressor Plant, the Spartak Felling-and-Felting Factory, and certain other enterprises, testify to the fact that the basic cause of short product deliveries is, above all, the lack of discipline among some economic managers. Thus, at the Kaytra Test-Experimental Plant for Sanitary-Engineering Products it was ascertained that the assigned task was not being fulfilled here with regard to output of the product assortment and that the production plans were not in accordance with the delivery plans. There was a lack of a precise system for monitoring the fulfillment of assignments and obligations with respect to each agreement and order accepted for execution. As a result, some consignees were being shipped more products than the amount established, while others were receiving less. The task consists of seeing to it that the people's control committees and groups prevent violations of delivery discipline and cut short instances of a narrowly bureaucratic approach and local favoritism in this matter. Holding persons accountable for such disruptions must be stricter than it has been ever before.

In carrying out their check-ups on the fulfillment of state plans and assignments, the people's control organs must, with all their determination, OPPOSE INSTANCES OF "JUGGLING" AND DECEPTION, any attempts to deceive the state. Too few cases of "juggling," gross ones, moreover, are still being revealed.

Thus, at the Shyaulay Nuklon Plant, with the knowledge of the deputy director, R. Tamulis, "juggling" was permitted with regard to the fulfillment of the product sales plan for February 1984 by 190,000 rubles, which was paid up with the collaboration of the deputy director a television plant, K. Baltushis. As a result of this "juggling," 17,500 rubles in bonuses were paid out. The managers of these enterprises attempted to present their actions as merely misunderstandings. The LiSSR People's Control Committee severely punished the guilty persons.

Instances of deception and distortion of data in statistical accounts have been ascertained at the Vilnius Reinforced-Concrete Structural-Components Trust, at the Vilnius Bayras Test-Experimental Plant, at six of the eleven organizations of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika [State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture] which were checked up upon, and others.

However, not all the people's control organs take a principled position in evaluating instances of deceiving the state. Some of the committees and groups, upon encountering such phenomena, permit leniency toward the guilty persons, nor do they accord widespread publicity to their improper actions.

An important task for the people's control organs is to be much more active in DISCOVERING EXISTING RESERVES FOR INCREASING PRODUCTION EFFECTIVENESS, particularly the increase of labor productivity. At the extraordinary March (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, underscored the following point: "We must--are obliged to reach within a brief time period--the highest world level of public labor productivity."

Many committees, groups, and stations are paying constant attention to these questions. Thus, the people's monitors of Machine-Shop No 10 at the Vilnius Association for the Production of Construction-Finishing Machines are actively participating in the search for internal reserves with regard to increasing production effectiveness in the shops, in their own sections, and directly at the work places. Upon the initiative of a people's monitor, the fitter S. Darulis, a better procedure was instituted for delivering castings to the assembly line. As a result, the brigade where S. Darulis himself was working began to work smoothly, and labor productivity increased. At the insistence of the members of a people's control group, the veteran of war and labor, the chief, G. Kovalevskiy, the lathe operator, V. Shashkevich, and the senior foremen, M. Vishnyakov, a new procedure was instituted for the operating system of the machine-tool units, and, as a result, there was a decrease in the expenditure of electric power.

The monitors are rendering assistance in further developing the brigade form of labor organization; this is testified to by the practice of the people's control group at the Alitus Experimental Home-Building Combine. As a result of this group's intervention, the brigade structure was revised, and the coefficient of labor participation was applied everywhere. All this facilitated the fact that, at the present time, the brigade form of organization and wages here have encompassed 92.6 percent of the workers, 95.9 percent of them are employed in accordance with an integrated job authorization, while 54.5 percent of the brigades work under the conditions of cost accounting.

LOSSES OF WORKING TIME in this republic's national economy has been decreasing recently. However, at many industrial enterprises and construction organizations the actual losses are frequently considerably greater than those indicated in the statistical accounts. A repeat check-up on the status of labor and production discipline in the republic's construction organization, as conducted by us in September of last year, showed that in the accounts of some of them the number of unauthorized absentees during the first six months of the year was reduced to one-fourth of what it had been, while influential measures were applied to only one out of every four; the unauthorized absentees were not even deprived of their bonuses.

The latest check-ups in seven cities and rayons have shown that considerable losses in working time are still being concealed from the accounts due to the unjustifiable diversion of working people during working time to various kinds of conferences and meetings, as well as the conduct of sports and cultural measures. Gross violations of state, labor, and financial discipline in connection with organizing tourist trips have been discovered in Kaunas Rayon. Solely because of illegal actions by the managers of 12 enterprises and organizations checked up upon there was a loss and a concealment from the accounts of 215 man-days and an illegal over-expenditure of approximately 15,000 rubles of state funds.

This matter, of course, affects not only people's control. One cannot get by here simply by a brief campaign or by individual check-ups. We need to have general efforts by the administration, public organizations, and the entire labor group. We need to take strict control of the set-up of the preliminary accounting of the use of workers' time, justification of granting brief leaves in order to solve personal problems, the status of setting labor norms, and the organization of public dining. By activity and persistence the people's monitors must not give any peace to indifferent, negligent workers. It is necessary to compel them to function effectively and to eliminate shortcomings.

Many unauthorized absences and non-productive losses of working time occur based on drunkenness. Committees, groups, stations, and the people's monitors must do everything in their power to make the fight against drunkenness effective, not to allow it to be boiled down merely to formal measures. By relying on the force of the law, we need to take advantage of all the opportunities in the struggle against this evil.

A great reserve in increasing production effectiveness is SPEEDING UP SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS. In this matter, however, there are serious shortcomings and omissions. Thus, no practical uses have been found for more than 700 works, executed on the basis of economic contracts by the scientists of this republic's Academy of Sciences and VUZ's. The enterprises and organizations spent more than 30 million rubles on them. For example, in the Ministry of the Food Industry only 4 out of 22 cost-accounting, scientific-research works have been introduced. The scientists' recommendations have only partially been introduced in the enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and others. In many instances the economic effect has been puffed up.

For example, in the Neris Production Association according to the documents, the economic effect derived from introducing 17 developments which were checked up on during the accounting year amounted to more than 1.5 million rubles, although, in fact, it did not exceed 100,000 rubles. In connection with a puffed up effect, it is illegal to pay out more than 100,000 rubles in bonuses.

To what matters sometimes come to is testified to by the facts revealed in the SKB [special-design bureau] for organizational equipment, which, in selling test models of a copying-duplicating apparatus developed in the plan procedure, they were able to draw up a contract according to the terms of which the purchasing enterprises, in addition to the cost of the apparatus, transferred to it large amounts for new developments as well. It was necessary to severely punish the managers of the SKB, as well as to hold responsible the managers of the purchasing enterprises, who facilitated these deals. The money which was illegally obtained by the SKB was transferred back into the budget. But, of course, the people's monitors of the research institutes, planning and design organizations cannot help but see their own errors in that the large amounts of funds allocated for these purposes have often been spent ineffectively and, at times, even wastefully.

Under the present conditions for the entire system of people's control and for every people's monitor, no matter where he may work, the most important state matter is the concern that everywhere THE FRUITS OF OUR LABOR, EVERY KOPECK OF THE PEOPLE, EVERY KILOGRAM OF METAL AND BREAD be utilized in an economical way, with a maximum profit for the society.

There are quite a few examples of active work by the committees and groups in the struggle against various types of losses. Deserving of attention is the experience of the people's control group of the Lyaliya Garment Production Association, headed up by Yelena Praninskene. Here the work results of each sector of the group are summed up on a quarterly basis. Moreover, the principal determining factor is not the number of check-ups but rather what they have actually achieved. Widespread publicity has been given to the effectiveness of the controls.

Due to the active intervention of the people's monitors at the Kaunas Pastry Factory, previously unutilized raw and other materials were put into economic circulation in a total amount of approximately 20,500 rubles, the arrangement of their accounting was improved, their storage was put into good order, and, in a number of cases, instances of thefts of socialist property were prevented. The suggestions made by the monitors with regard to cutting down on return wastes allowed this enterprise to make products amounting to 185,000 rubles annually.

There is cause for concern in the losses of food resources. On several occasions our committee has checked up on the work of meat combines with regard to questions of the optimal utilization of products derived from slaughtering livestock and providing for their storage; it revealed serious violations and held their managers responsible. It should be emphasized that the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry did not take the necessary measures to eliminate them. This ministry's specialists poorly monitored the state of affairs in the localities.

The people's control organs have noticeably stepped up their work with regard to checking up on the utilization of fuel-and-lubricating materials. These check-ups are being conducted by the Klaypeda Municipal Committee in a highly skilled manner, with a broad coverage of enterprises and organizations, and revealing a large amount of "juggling" and squandering of fuel.

There are serious shortcomings in the setting of norms for and the expenditure of petroleum products. In the Ministry of Municipal Services and the Lithuanian Consumers' Union norms for the expenditure of motor-vehicle fuel, and in the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry--those for diesel fuel, have not been established for enterprises.

The Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry fulfilled the assigned task of the year 1984 for economizing on gasoline by 55.1 percent. The Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways—by 47 percent, and the assigned task with regard to economizing on diesel fuel—by 58 percent.

In the struggle for the optimal utilization of fuel-and-energy resources, particular attention is being accorded to economizing on electric power. Last year certain enterprises failed to cope with this task; among them were the Klaypeda Furniture Production Association, which fulfilled its assigned task with regard to economizing on electric power by 0.4 percent, the Kedaynyay Biochemical Plant—by 8.9 percent, and the Mazheykyay Petroleum Refinery—by 11.8 percent.

With each passing year there is an increase in the deliveries of agricultural equipment to farms. Nevertheless, check-ups have shown that a considerable portion of it stands idle because of the low quality of repairs and technical services. Such instances have been ascertained at the Kapsukas Motor-Vehicle Repair Plant, the Garlyava RMZ [Machinery-Repair Plant], and others.

Particular attention is required by the struggle to preserve the gathered harvest, as well as by the strict accounting and thrifty expenditure of food resources. Products must not be permitted to perish because of a lack of responsibility or monitoring controls.

A check-up which we conducted in December 1984 in all the cities and rayons of the republic revealed serious shortcomings in the matter of ensuring the preservation of potatoes, fruit, and vegetables. For example, at the Klaypeda Fishing Consumers' Union potatoes and vegetables were placed for lengthy storage without being sorted and without observing the proper storage procedure. As a result, within two months the standard portion of potatoes decreased by 12-17 percent, while its wastes reached almost 286 tons. Some 103 tons of it was given over for feeding livestock, while 14 tons of potatoes and 18 tons of vegetables were hauled off to the dump.

As was previously the case, a great deal of harm is being inflicted by cattle plague, particularly to the young livestock. The kolkhoz boards and sovkhos managers only in a few instances brought material responsibility to bear on persons guilty of poor maintenance and the death of livestock.

The tasks assigned by the party with regard to increasing the people's prosperity require a basic IMPROVEMENT in the organization of CONTROLS AND TRADE, PUBLIC DINING, AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES. We must see to it more strictly that there is observance everywhere of the operating schedule of enterprises engaged in trade, dining, and services; we must have an attitude of intolerance toward any violations of the established rules for providing services to the public. It is known that quite a few justifiable reproaches have been uttered against stores, clothing repair shops, and other workshops. Sometimes the customer still cannot find the item which he needs or cannot obtain precisely that service on which he has been counting. Because of sluggishness and a lack of good order, the supply to the public is sometime poorly organized and items in a sufficient assortment.

The tasks with regard to strengthening discipline require a considerable intensification of DEPARTMENTAL CONTROLS. Nevertheless, as check-ups have shown, certain ministries and departments, while having a significant apparatus of monitors and inspectors at their disposal, and still performing these duties unsatisfactorily.

Some of their monitors walk past violations even when they occur, so to speak, right before their very eyes. The following fact testifies to the insufficient effectiveness of departmental controls: during the first six months of 1984 the control-and-inspection division of the Ministry of Education and the inspectors of the municipal divisions of public education discovered illegal outlays amounting to 49,800 rubles, while inspectors of the Ministry of Finance discovered 10 times that amount within this system during the very same period of time.

Check-ups which merely ascertain shortages in the accounts and omissions but do not take effective measures nor hold the violators of discipline and legality strictly responsible do not yield the desired results.

In order to ensure that check-ups have a high degree of effectiveness, every monitor must know how to draw on the group for support, on the knowledge and experience of those around him, to take their presentations into account; he must have at his disposal the necessary information concerning the state of affairs. And in this matter assiduous aid ought to be rendered by the managers of enterprises, kolkhozes, institutions, and organizations. They should periodically appear before the people's monitors with reports concerning "bottlenecks," and about the negative phenomena and disruptions which they have noted. It must be made a rule that the ministerial and departmental inspectors inform the people's control groups concerning the results of inspections conducted by their organizations.

In order to ensure effective, omnipresent, and all-encompassing controls, it is necessary to create the possibility for participation in them by every worker, kolkhoz member, and office employee. They must know, above all, when and on which problems check-ups are intended. This is an absolutely necessary condition under which each person can be included in them and express his own ideas and recommendations. Working people must also be informed as to which measures are being adopted in accordance with the results of the check-ups; they must see that their suggestions have not fallen on deaf ears.

A great deal has been done to improve the activity of the people's control groups and stations. The planning of their work has been improved, more comprehensive check-ups are being conducted, and reliance on the labor groups has become broader. Some of the groups, however, operate passively, they pay too little attention to the basic problems of the activities of their own groups, their check-ups do not yield the desired effect, while the shortcomings revealed remain uneradicated. Great attention is being accorded to such groups by the party organizations and the People's Control Committee of the LiSSR, as well as the municipal rayon committees.

The experience of the Kayshyadorskiy Rayon People's Control Committee is noteworthy. In the not-too-distant past this rayon had 19 ineffectively operating groups. The Committee assisted them in setting matters straight. The most experienced non-staff inspectors were attached to them. Supplementary work has been conducted with the leading officials of these groups, they are being acquainted with the activities of the more active groups, and special consultation sessions have been organized for them on a regular basis in the methods office. Noticeable benefits have been brought about by reports and analyses of group meetings and bureau sessions, as well as on the nature of the questions under

discussion. This is being engaged in by a sector of the committee's non-staff organizational division. In improving the work of this rayon's party control, constant aid is being rendered by the party raykom and by the primary party organizations.

Also worthy of positive evaluation is the experience accumulated by the Panevezhis Gorkom of the CP of Lithuania with regard to stepping up the activity of each people's control unit, increasing the effectiveness of their check-ups, and the militancy of every people's monitor. Here particular attention is accorded to selecting the supervisors of the groups and people's control stations; the party organizations systematically check up on how the people's monitors are performing their public duties.

In accordance with the statutes of the Law on People's Control in the USSR and the directives of the party's Central Committee, there has been a noticeable broadening and strengthening of the ties with the party commissions, the permanent commissions of the Soviets of People's Deputies, as well as with the trade-union and Komsomol organizations. Such a mutual cooperation greatly increases the effectiveness of controls and strengthens the responsibility of the working people for carrying out the decisions of the party and the government.

Effective controls on the implementation of all directives, including those of the party and the government, along with constant improvement in the style and methods of our work--herein lies the guarantee of the successful activity of the people's control organs.

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2384

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REGIONAL

PARTY MEMBERS EXPELLED IN VOLYN OBLAST SHAKE-UP

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Z. Koval'chuk, first secretary of Volyn Oblast Communist Party Committee, under subheading "Party Topics: Unity of Organization and Education": "Genuine and Ostentatious Activity"]

[Text] Recently party report and re-election meetings were held in the collective farms. There is nothing extraordinary about that, but this time the rural workers were especially exacting in evaluating the work style of their managerial personnel. Some were even denied a vote of confidence. Thus, A. I. Derevyanchuk and V. M. Yufimchuk from Rozhishche Rayon joined the "ex-" category. Why?

Both had headed their farms for three or four years. At first glance this would appear too short a period to achieve significant change. But it is not all that short. Yet against the background of figures for the rayon as a whole, these farms' results indicated that their leaders were passive and incapable of getting production going. Both chairmen had repeatedly assured the rayon party committee and the collective farmers that they would rectify the situation. One can't say that they got no help in this. But they couldn't make it. Deeds contradicted words.

Unfortunately, this is a familiar picture: From the rostrum a manager promises to achieve high indicators, but at the end of the year all he can do is spread his hands: "Things didn't work out, but next year..." However, next year it is the same old story, and the time comes to "use authority."

Of course, eloquent words, like boastful projects which are occasionally trumpeted from a platform, seem superficially attractive. But when the time comes to sum up the results some managers lack the courage to admit that their assurances were simply soap bubbles, and some even resort to account padding. This happened with former chairman of the Kovel' Rayon agro-industrial association (he has already been brought to account along party lines).

Or take another case. At the beginning of 1984, 27 farms of the oblast pledged to increase livestock production 1.5- to 2-fold over five years and to help 27 lagging farms. Most of the farms which undertook this initiative have kept their word, but some have, so to say, "gone under." Thus, during this period the Kuybyshev Collective Farm in Kamenets-Kashirskiy Rayon, the chair-

man of which is P. I. Dyak, actually produced 22 percent less milk and only just as much meat as four years ago. The same happened in the Zarya Collective Farm, Lokachi Rayon.

Let us recall how V. I. Lenin called upon people to oppose such "bell-ringers," how he rated people unable to keep their word. "When words vary with deeds," Ilyich wrote, "that is very bad indeed. This leads to hypocrisy." Lenin's concept of the unity of words and deeds should become the cornerstone of party work. In the final analysis, people judge of a leader not according to how finely he said something but how well he did it. And when they say simply and clearly, "a person of deeds," that is an excellent certification.

That is precisely the opinion in the oblast of N. I. Vasyuk, chairman of the Ukraina Collective Farm, Kovel' Rayon. His words are always backed up, he considers everything before naming a number, and when he does promise something, he is sure to carry it out. It is for this loyalty to his word that people respect Nikolay Ivanovich. Under his leadership the collective farm performs well every year and is always among the front runners. Not long ago the chairman was awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor. It is good that there are more and more such people. Among them are collective farm chairmen S. K. Shevchuk, B. A. Levchishin, and V. O. Oksentyuk, director of the electrical appliances plant I. K. Koval', and others.

Naturally, the oblast party committee sees one of its main tasks in fostering such a businesslike style in people, managerial personnel in the first place.

At present, in anticipation of the 27th CPSU Congress, an exacting review is taking place, not only of economic achievements and faults, but of the style of work as well. Our party's central committee calls upon us to evaluate the words of leaders with an especially high gauge of exactingness. "We must, we are obligated," it was noted at the March 1985 Central Committee Plenum, "within the shortest time to attain the foremost scientific and technical positions and the highest world standards in the productivity of social labor."

Most instructive for us was "The Novovolynsk Case." Antisocial occurrences became more and more frequent in the city: cases of bribery, speculation, squandering of socialist property, violations in housing distribution and the construction of private houses and dachas, and a decline in executive and labor discipline. The upshot was that the former first secretary of the city party committee N. F. Domanskiy and the chairman of the gorispolkom A. G. Svyatogor were expelled from the Communist Party and criminal charges were filed against several people for various abuses. This was a result of unprincipled attitudes of leaders and gross mistakes in personnel selection.

Yet it need not have gotten to this, it could have been prevented. I must say self-critically that the oblast party committee and oblispolkom cannot be absolved of their part of the blame. They studied and reviewed the state of affairs in Novovolynsk several times. However, their decisions were not principled enough.

The root of such cases lies in errors in personnel selection. It is necessary to be able to note and encourage positive qualities in a person: therein lies the art of party work with people.

At present, in preparation for the 27th party congress, the party committees are upgrading their work style. In Ivanichi Rayon, for example, a new approach is being taken to reports by communists. The commission which prepares the question studies all aspects of a comrade, pointing out both his plusses and his minuses, after which a character reference is approved and forwarded to the rayon party committee. It includes the party organization's opinion whether the comrade is suitable for his position. In several cases managerial personnel were denied a vote of confidence.

The ability to seek the advice of people and take into account the opinions of those who work with a given comrade helps to avoid many mistakes. I am sure if that had been done when K. V. Litvinenko was being nominated for the position of chairman of the Lutsk gorispolkom, today there would have been no need to go on record that he is arrogant, rude, and has bargained away his own conscience for personal gain. Litvinenko has been dismissed from his position and expelled from the Communist Party.

Interviews with communists at their place of work also help to get to know people better. At the Lutsk city party committee interviews with the managers of every enterprise, secretaries of party and Komsomol organizations and chairmen of trade union committees are conducted on a regular basis. We give the greatest attention to the comments of people who work together with a person.

One often finds in various resolutions and reports such streamlined statements as "reach out to every person," "find the key to the mind and heart," "introduce the best work methods faster." But what stands behind them? Sometimes, when put to the test, a comrade hasn't the slightest idea what this "key" is all about.

Words are made meaningful by regular control and monitoring people and their actual performance, which V. I. Lenin called the mainstay of all work and all policy. This is promoted by reports of party committees and managerial personnel, information statements at plenums and at party and worker meetings on the fulfillment of resolutions, critical comments and suggestions, addresses by information and propaganda groups, "open letter" days, on-location receptions hours, and other forms of work.

Currently the labor enthusiasm sparked by the decisions of the extraordinary March plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and forthcoming 27th Party Congress is on the rise. At party and worker meetings, plenums and conferences of activists, less is said concerning what has been done and more about what should be done; attention is focused on shortcomings and failures.

Much has been done in the oblast since the 26th Congress. Industrial output has increased 31.5 percent, which is above the target figures. Sales of products in excess of the plan have reached 89.6 million rubles. The party's assignments for additionally raising labor productivity and reducing costs

have been fulfilled. Last year, for the first time the entire increase in industrial output was due solely to higher labor productivity. The highest grain crop has been harvested: 29 metric centners per hectare. The oblast has overfulfilled plans for the manufacture and sales of all types of agricultural produce, with the exception of sugar beets. According to the socialist competition results for 1984, the city of Lutsk, four rayons, and nine work collectives were awarded challenge red banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the Komsomol Central Committee. According to the results of republican competition the oblast was voted winner for achieving high indicators in the production and procurement of grain crops and potatoes and in rural construction.

However, opportunities have not yet been fully realized. The oblast's economy still has numerous reserves. The party organization will continue its efforts to put them to work.

9681

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REGIONAL

INFLUENCE OF CATHOLIC CHURCH ON LISSR FAMILIES SCORED

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 85 (signed to press 13 Mar 85) pp 32-34

[Article by I. Mačiulis, candidate of philosophical sciences: "Pastors of the 'Catholic Church in the Home'"]

[Excerpts] The Family and Religion

The family has always been at the center of attention of the church, including that of the Catholic Church. In the "Declaration of Christian Education", passed at Vatican Council II, there was recognition of the autonomy of the state in the organization of the work of educational institutions and the right of parents and even children to the free choice of school - religious or general educational. Nonetheless, the educational model proposed by the Vatican for the rising generation implies the maintenance of the right of church tutelage over the whole of a person's life. The church induces believing parents to demand that the state create conditions for imparting a religious character to the whole process of education.

In Soviet Lithuania the system of atheist education of the rising generation resists the aspirations of the Catholic Church. In this system there is a unification of the efforts of the large detachment of the republic's ideological workers: propagandists, lecturers from the "Znanie" [Knowledge] society and the "Ave, Vita" club and councils on atheist work attached to the party rayon committees in enterprises, organizations, schools and institutions of secondary and higher education. A considerable role is played by the weekly radio and television programs, "Krugozor" [Horizon] and "Argumenty" [Arguments], as well as by periodical literature on various subjects; each year about 20 books are published on atheism. The pages of the republic and rayon newspapers have become an effective atheist platform, where scholars, sociologists, propagandists and philosophers appear. The major aim of all articles and individual work with believers is to reach the consciousness of every believer.

The divine morality of Christ, if it were applied in life, would sever all social relations. P. Gol'bakh [*in italics*].

The Lithuanian Catholic Church links its hopes for the evangelization and catechizing of society with the family, intending to transform it into a "church in the home". This is not a new effort. The church has always proceeded from the premise that it is precisely in the family that the foundations of the future individual are laid and that early childhood is a very important period in the formation not only of the intellect, but also of habits, customs and orientational values.

Theologians wish to show that the church has an inalienable right to interfere in the affairs of the family: to regulate sexual life, procreation, children's education, etc. Its major aim in this is the establishment of favorable conditions for the reproduction of religiosity.

In the encyclical, "Casti Connubii" ("The Sacred Family"), promulgated by Pope Pius XI in 1930, it was openly asserted that the fundamental purpose of marriage is, first and foremost, the birth of members of the church and future inheritors of the kingdom of heaven, while now the church's interpretation of the family has changed.

The contemporary administration of the Vatican tirelessly repeats that the family is destined to serve social purposes.

Declaring its interest in the needs of society, the church is giving a more realistic evaluation to the purpose of marriage and is raising several important problems of family life in its documents. But these details, which are characteristic of the general process of the renewal of Catholicism, do not change the essence of the religious understanding of the family. The result of discussions on the part of theologians is that "husbands and wives, fathers and children, in all their relations, are servants and instruments of divine faithfulness and love."

Deep social roots are preserved in capitalist society for the mystification of marriage and the family: alienation due to private ownership and antagonism between the interests of the individual and those of society. In socialist relations, however, there are no grounds for social alienation in family life and, consequently, for its religious mystification. But in socialist society, too, there have been and continue to be changes in the reasons for establishing a family and in the forms of interrelationships between spouses, in the number of family members, the composition of the family, the role of the father, the mother and the child, needs, character of relations, habits, views, etc. Under the influence of urbanization and migration processes, which are accompanied by isolation from the accustomed social environment and from parents, there may be, in a number of cases, a weakening of social control over the behavior of youth. As a result, notes A. Kharchev, the well known Soviet researcher on problems of the family, "there may arise a situation of 'moral vacuum,' where the external regulators of behavior have (fully or partially) lost their strength and authority, while the internal ones, i.e. the ability to coordinate, in every

concrete case, one's action with the requirements of society, have still not been formed."¹

The clergy strives to take advantage of this situation in order to confirm in the consciousness of believers the thought that the very foundation of family happiness is religious faith.

Inasmuch as it is separated from the state and the school, the Lithuanian Catholic Church considers the family as the fundamental channel of influence on the rising generation. It connects its hopes with the fact that family relations are developed and reorganized much more slowly than other aspects of social life. Conservatism and stagnation in the domestic sphere may constitute good soil for the maintenance and reproduction of religiosity.

The family is influenced by various means, first and foremost by the inculcation of religious rites. The clergy believe that a person who adheres strictly to religious traditions will not be receptive to atheist influence. Particular attention is devoted to baptism, marriage and funerals. It is characteristic that in these, the church tries to assume control of some folk traditions to which it formerly gave no consideration. It is recommended, for example, that believers solemnly observe birthdays and name-days, silver and golden wedding anniversaries, etc. A particular liturgical ceremonial and special prayers have even been elaborated which formerly did not exist in Catholic rituals. Editing of traditional prayers has been carried out so that they would not appear archaic.

The most obsolete elements have been withdrawn from religious rituals. The Catholic Church takes into account the increasing cultural level of believers and strives, in every way possible, to resist the secularization of their consciousness and behavior.

In order to preserve and strengthen religious rites and traditions in families, the Lithuanian clergy emphasize their ostensible national character and presents Catholic and national customs as an inherent part of the life of the people. Clerics of extremist sentiment persistently identify Catholicism with affiliation to the Lithuanian nation.

Religious rites, funeral rites in particular, are often used as a means and a "convenient opportunity" to discredit non-believers.

The clergy realize that it is impossible to influence the family actively without renewing the content and form of family pastory. The defenders of religion strive to give the impression that it expresses the needs and aspirations of modern man and that it not only does not alienate him from society but, on the contrary, guarantees their indissoluble connection.

¹Kharchev, A. "Sem'ya kak Ob'ekt Demograficheskoy Politiki. Aktual'nye Voprosy Sem'i i Vospitaniya" [The Family as an Object of Demographic Policy. Current Questions of of the Family and Education]. Vilnius, 1983, p. 5.

The apologists of faith recognize, however, that the propaganda of religious dogmas alone is not sufficient and that the traditional language of the catechism appears antiquated.

The concrete expression of the new strategy of the Catholic Church with respect to the family has become the short catechism, "Svet Nashey Very" [The Light of our Faith], published by the College of Ordinaries of the Catholic Bishopric of Lithuania in 1980. In this work are clearly observed those ideas, by the propagation of which the church hopes to stop the process of secularization, and those methods to which it has recourse in order that believers raise their children in a Catholic spirit.

This text is intended first of all for adults and aims at their theological education; it also has the purpose of catechizing children: hence the double form of the material presented. In the first, and quite voluminous, part of the text, Catholic teaching is stated in the form of a theological treatise. In the second part, called "Rezyume Katekhizisa" [Summary of the Catechism], intended for children, Catholic doctrine is presented in the traditional form of questions and answers.

This catechism eloquently attests to the changes in content of family pastory during recent years, especially in comparison with the analogous publication, "Katekhizis Katolicheskogo Veroispovedaniya" [Catechism of the Catholic Religion], published yearly in bourgeois Lithuania. The church then had every possibility for the Catholicization of family life. Obviously, under such conditions there was no urgent need to think about the form of presentation of the "doctrine of salvation" to adults and children. Facts of non-belief were then treated simply as insanity.

Under conditions of the full guarantee of freedom of conscience, pastoral activity cannot count on success by acting in such a manner. In the catechism, "Svet Nashey Very", not only is the tone of the statement of Catholic doctrine different, but the form is different as well: there are no interdictions or anathemas here; instead, the note of persuasion regarding the usefulness and necessity of religion and the church in the social and private life of people resounds loudly. The catechism concludes with an exaltation of the role of the Catholic Church in the realization of the aspirations of mankind.

The renewed approach is also felt in the characterization of marriage and the family. As in the old catechisms, the new one also asserts the supernatural nature of matrimony and God is declared to be the creator of the family. It is contended that only a believing family may be happy and useful to society, and the resolution of family problems cannot be managed without the help of the church. But how the form of address by the clergy to its flock has changed!

The modern catechism does not threaten, but persuades: "The sacrament of marriage brings people rich gifts, which promote the maintenance of family unity, sympathy, help and love for one another."

Yes, the tone has changed. But the aims have remained the same. There is now no suggestion of running away from life for the sake of religious dogma, but of the submission of life to dogma.

The methods of religious education in the family, recommended by the catechism, have also changed in recent years: the clergy advise the observance of tact, the rejection of the method of "order and obedience" and the formation of religiosity in the rising generation by means of the whole atmosphere of family life. Prayers said in common, the observance of religious traditions and conversations on the humanistic nature of religion, in the opinion of the clergy, should form the sort of stereotyped thought and behavior in children which will render them immune to the atheist influence of their environment, including that of school. This means the formation of a negative attitude to social activity and what we call intellectual and civic passivity.

In general terms, this is the conception of the education of youth and, first and foremost, the establishment of "the church in the home" that the Catholic priests of Lithuania propose from their pulpits, in religious periodicals and in individual contact with believers.

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12249

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REGIONAL

ARMENIAN PRESIDIUM HOLDS MEETING ON SOCIAL ISSUES

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 27 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word ARMENPRESS article on the meeting of the ArSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. At the regular meeting, the presidium heard a report from rayon and city people's deputies on the issue of work instruction and placement of young graduates from general schools. Measures were proposed to improve the program and eliminate many of its shortcomings. The presidium also heard a report on the establishment of work hours at health institutions, stores and other establishments concerned with consumer services which would be convenient for the working population. The session wholly approved the party and state proposals on measures in the struggle against alcoholism and drunkenness. These measures "are to be carried out as a matter of great social importance, as a solution to a long-term problem and a manifestation of the communist party's concern for the health and well-being of the people." Cultural and educational institutions, sports organizations and health facilities were requested to develop and organize material for programs to be used in a propaganda campaign against alcoholism in schools, residences, establishments and organizations. The presidium also heard reports from Kafereskiy and Megriuskiy ispolkoms on the need for legislature which would protect mothers and infants, the awarding of women who have many children with USSR orders and medals, and other issues concerning the social life of the republic.

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS TOUR GESSR

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 28 May 1985 carries on page 3 a 100-word GruzINFORM report entitled "Foreign Journalists in Georgia." On 26 May a group of foreign journalists accredited in the USSR arrived in Tbilisi for a week-long familiarization tour of the Georgian SSR. The tour was organized by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Department. The correspondents participating in the tour are from Bulgaria, East Germany, Afghanistan, Mongolia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Spain, Cyprus, Columbia, Mexico, Holland, the USA, Finland, Sweden and Japan.

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN CP CC DISCUSSES MECHANIZATION OF COTTON INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 7 June 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,600-word article titled "In the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee" which reports on a discussion of the tasks faced by party, soviet and economic organizations in the process of mechanizing and industrializing the Azerbaijan cotton-growing industry. Although 57 percent of the production processes in this industry are currently mechanized, as opposed to 45 percent in 1980, the achievements of scientific-technical progress are still underutilized. Party and soviet organs in many rayons, and RAPO soviets are not doing the work they should be and are not tackling the central economic and social issues connected with the industrialization of the cotton-growing industry. Serious shortcomings are also observed in the activity of scientific-research institutes. The level of mechanization of production processes in the cotton industry should reach 60-65 percent in 1985, and 35-40 percent of the harvesting should be done by machine, while by 1990 these figures should be 75-80 and 50-55 percent, respectively. The Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium's Commission on the Agroindustrial Complex is tasked with monitoring the activity of branch and academic institutes and VUZ departments working in the field of cotton growing, and with taking necessary measures to increase the effectiveness of research in the area of developing industrial technologies to produce planned harvests.

TUSSR JOURNALIST SEMINAR DISCUSSES ROLE OF PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 22 June 1985 carries on page 3 a 200-word TurkmenINFORM report entitled "Seminar-Conference of Journalists." On 21 June a republic-wide conference of journalists was held in Ashkhabad which discussed increasing the role of mass media and propaganda in the ideological and educational work among the republic's population. It was noted that within recent years the level of atheist propaganda has risen and that mass media has provided more information on new rituals and traditions of Soviet life. Nevertheless, shortcomings still remain, particularly in the range of topics used, as well as in the clarity and persuasiveness of many publications.